By and For the Soldiers of the A. E. F.

VOL. 1-NO. 23.

FRANCE, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918.

PRICE: 50 CENTIMES. SNITED STATES 10 CENTS

FRANCE TO THE A.E.F—JULY 14, 1918

FRANCE celebrates on July 14 her national independence, as the Americans observed theirs July 4. On these two solemn days, American and French hearts beat in unison. All feel that the moment approaches when, thanks to their common efforts, the defeat of Germany will allow all the free nations to celebrate at last the independence of the world.

July 11, 1918

(Signed)

JUSQU'AU BOUT!

J. JOFFRE

114 SHIPS SPLASH IN TWENTY STATES ON RECORD FOURTH

Total Countrywide Launchings Include 19 Craft for Navy

BUILDING KEEPS RIGHT ON

New Keels Begun in Many Yards Before Crafts Are Quite Off Ways

1,430,793 IS YEAR'S TONNAGE

Figure More Than Double Germany's Peace Time Output—30,-000 Ships Fly Stars and Stripes

BY J. W. MULLER
Staff Correspondent of THE STARS
AND STRIPES

American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS AND STRIPES]
AMD STRIPES]
AMERICA, July 11.—We made the Fourth of July splash, all right. We beat the 89 ships we had expected to launch by making it 95. Counting 19 war vessels, the total was 114.
Everybody launched ships — that is, everybody launched ships — that is, everybody who, owned a shipyard. Owning shipyards is getting to be the favorite occupation of our best families.
A total of 474,500 tons was launched. Of the steel ships produced, the Gulf yards launched one of 3,500 tons; the Great Lakes yards humehed 11, aggregating 37,000 tons; the Atlantic coast, 12, coming to 86,000 tons, and the Pacific coast 18, with a total displacement of 161,000 tons.
Of wooden ships, the Gulf yards produced 14, 54,000 tons; the Atlantic coast 12, 42,000 tons; the Pacific coast 27, 91,000 tons. That makes the total 42 steel ships, of 287,500 tons deadweight.

From Maine to Oregon

From Maine to Oregon

From Maine to Oregon

Twenty States launched ships, the launchings taking place at Bath, Me.; Elizabethport, Camdon and Newark, N.1; Portsmouth, N.H.; Shooter's Island, N.Y.; Wilmington, Del.; Philadelphia, Chestor, and Cornwells Height, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; Pascagoula and Mosspoint, Miss.; Morgan City and Ladisonville, La.; Alameda, San Pedro, Ilumboldt Bay, Oakland and San Francisco, Cal.; Seattle, Tacoma, Aberdeen, Bellingham and Olympia, Wash.; Astoria, St. John's and Columbia City, Ore.; Cleveland, Lorain and Ashtabula, Ohio; Chiengo; Duluth, Minn.; Detroit and Feorce, Mich.; Tupecor, Manitowoc and Superlor, Wis.; and Buffalo, N.Y.

Portland, Ore., was all prepared for a huge splash, with 11 ships totalling Continued on Page 3

Continued on Page 3

TEN BOCHE BULLETS NICKED THIS FLYER

But Seven of Them Only Went Through Lieut. **Harwood's Clothes**

There aren't many soldiers who get three wounds at one time and seven bul-let holes through various articles of their wearing apparel and don't lose a day from duty. Yet is was done this week by Aviation Lieut. B. P. Harwood, a participant in one of the most specmlar air battles since American avia-

ing well back of the German lines in a biplane piloted by Lieut. Frederick J. Tubr when, at a height of 2,000 meters, Luhr when, at a height of 2,000 meters, four German planes dived to attack. Three of them were chased off by three American planes, but the fourth soared down from behind, his machine gun firing. Lieut. Harwood replied with his gun, but it jammed after a few shots.

Sizing the situation, Lieut. Luhr turned the nose of his biplane downward and went into a tight spiral in an endeavor to shake the Boche off. In the meantlme, a fourth American combat plane dived for the German.

Getting Back Home

In line, the three machines whirled downward to an altitude of 500 meters where Lieut. Luhr, his gasoline tank punctured and leaking, flattened out and headed for the lines. By alternately souring and diving, he escaped the Boche, and made a landing inside the American line.

American line.

It was after they had landed that Licut. Harwood found he had been wounded. One bullet had gazed his forehead, another his chin and a third his throat, none doing much more than breaking the skin. He counted seven bul-let holes in his clothes and there were between 35 and 40 in the airplane. Lieut. Luhr was unburt, although his headrest was shot away.

BIGGEST HOSPITAL OPEN

IBY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.]

AMERICA, July 11.—The Army has opened, at Fox Hills, State Island, N.Y., what is probably the biggest hospital of its kind in the world.

It cost over \$3,000,000 and was completed inside 100 days by 2,500 workmen.

There are 83 buildings on the fine site, and the hospital can care for 3,000 men.

It has a theatre with a sealing capacity for almost that number of patients.

ONE MOVABLE HUT TO EACH DIVISION, K. OF C. PROGRAM

Theater, Sporting Goods **Emporium and Canteen** All on Wheels

Units With Which They Were Stationed in States

A movie and vaudeville theater, sporting goods emporium and up-to-date can-teen on wheels — that is what the Knights of Columbus are going to have with each American division in France Ten of these triplicate joy-bringers are all ready to move out now, and proceed to their destinations the minute that the official travel permits for the

secretaries come through.

Mounted on auto trucks and trailer.

secretaries come through.

Mounted on auno trucks and trailers, each one of these outfils is going to move under its own power whither it listeth, with a tent, three secretaries, a movie machine, boxing gloves and baseball outfils aboard.

Once arrived in a divisional area—whether up front or in the rear doesn't matter—the see in charge is going to pick out the most convenient place to dump the whole thing; and within half a day thereafter he and his helpmates (and the odds are he will not lack of them) will have the whole blooming four-ring circus rendy to do business at the same new stan the whole blooming four-ring circus rendy to do business at the same new stan the division moves, all that the see, and his assistants will have to do will be to dump all their stuff on the anto trucks and the trailers again, fall in in their proper station in the line and move with the division. The divisions simply can't lose 'cm, so long as the gas and the trass hold out and the Bocheshelts don't connect with the paraphermalia of les Ohecatiers de Colomb, as the natives call them.

The way divisions are moving forward it seems to be a pretty fairly logical way to solve the hut problem, say the K. of C. men.

C. men.

Everything Given Away

While this K. of C. department-storeafloat, this caravel of cheer, will have a
regular canteen attached, nothing in
that canteen — smokes, sweets, paper,
reading matter and what-not—is to be
sold. Whatever the K. of C. has is going
to be given away. There may not be an
awful lot, but there'll be enough to go
once around every time the outfit comes
around. And the K. of C. further declares that it proposes to stick to that
until the Kaiser's future abode becomes
a fit place to put a skating rink.
As for the men who will man these
portable huts (tents, rather), the K. of
C. authorities plan to send, as far as
possible, the same men to the same divisions—that is, to have the secretaries
who looked out for certain divisious
back in the States to go right along up
with their old charges. Incidentally, the
Knights announce that, until further
notice, they are going to have an average of 50 secretaries landing in France
each week.

As far as entertainment goes, the
Knights are going to specialize on
secretaries and chaplains. With this exception, however — Ruth Roland and
Mary Pickford have promised to send
the movie department new films of themselves — every month. And Secretary
Charles Bergen, who persuaded the two
ladies to do so, further announces that
Mack Semett's Keystone bathing girls
will also be over (by proxy, by proxy!),
as will a certain hitherto unheard-of
Anglo-American by the name of Charles

EVERYTHING GIVEN AWAY

Secretaries Will Be Assigned to

Everything Given Away

Anglo-American by the name of Charle J. Chaplin.

LIBRARY

MILLION EVERY DAY **WAR RISK AVERAGE**

June Figures Are for 8,000 Men---All Business at **Base Ports**

All war risk insurance underwriting in France is now being handled at the ports of debarkation. During June 8,000 new arrivals took policies or boosted their figure, giving an average of 81,000.000 a day, a stupendous figure. The only men who have been eligible for insurance since the expiration of the final period of grace in April are those who have been in the service less than 120 days. This, of course, virtually limits the number who can still take out policies to a small percentage of the newcomers.

out policies to a small percentage of the newcomers.

Every man whose Army career is less tham. 120 days old is now being reached as soon as he steps off the boat, or at least before he leaves the base port for the front. If he has a policy for less than \$10,000, he has an opportunity to increase it. If he still wants to wait, and has time to wait, he is given application forms which he can send in at his leisure, provided he does so within that 120 days.

Every opportunity to insure himself.

has, of course, previously been afforded tim in the United States.

ARMY ASPIRANTS MUST BE QUALIFIED

Common School Education and Degree of Adaptability Necessary

MISS RANKIN FOR SENATE

MISS RANKIN FOR SENATE

[BY CABLE TO THE STARSAND STRIPES]

AMERICA, July 11.—Miss Jeannette
Rankin Representative from Montana,
will fight for the Republican nomination
to the United States Senatorship as a
successor to the late Senator Walsh.

Uncle Joe Cannou is out for re-election to Congress in spite of his 80 odd
years, and his opnoments down Danville,
ill., way ask plaintively if he thinks
his job in Congress is eternal.

TWO RECORD CLAIMERS

(By Carle to The Stars and Stripes.)
AMERICA, July 11.—If you want any skinning done, send for 18th Townsead, of the State o' Maine, by chowder!
Bill, who is 70 years old but feels just as young as he useter be, claims that he has the world's record for skinning.
His figures are: One muskrat, 40 seconds; eight foxes, 46 inhultes.
Los Angeles proudly lays claim to the American garbage record, having reduced its garbage to two-thirds—mostly by inserting it into chickens and then extracting eggs from the other end.

NATION'S WHEELS WORK SMOOTHLY: **CONGRESS ON JOB**

Shaking Down Process Bearing Fruit in Steady Accomplishment

AMERICA, July 11 .- We all feel that our mammoth national machine has shaken down and is working in a manner which few of us would have dared to prophesy or even hope for a year ago This applies not only to our industrial and other material organization, but to our political and civic machine

trial and other material organization, but to our political and civic machine-ries. Our cities and States are functioning well. Nobody could have anticipated such cilicient interlocking of State and Federal machineries.

The same may be said of Congress. We hear little talk now of the so-called subservience of Congress to the executive branch of the government. The nation is beginning vanuely to realize that the legislative branch of the government is doing business with much more ciliciency than our past ideas of Congress had led us to expect and that the Capitol is predicting helpful and intelligent results.

The President's request for authority to take over the wire lines will appraently be acted upon favorably during the week. What opposition there is does not follow the issues raised in the specific case of the Western Union, but is based rather on the apprehension by uncompromising opponents of public ownership that these war measures may be used by advocates of public ownership that these war measures may be used by advocates of public ownership that these war measures may be used by advocates of public ownership that these war measures may

FARM OR OLD JOB WHEN WAR IS OVER

Open Every Door to Returning Soldiers, Say Secretary Lane

[BY CABLE TO THE STARSAND STRIPES]
AMERICA, July 11.—"Give me \$82.000,000 and I will provide a plan that
will give every man of the A.E.F. a
chance to return to the life he lived hefore the war or to go on a farm."
Thus stoke Secretary Lane before the
Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, telling his hearers that it was not too early
to prepare the way for the return of our
soldiers to civil life.
He urged the reclamation on a vast
scale of all America's unused lands, and
preposed the use of the returning soldiers on that project. While the great
reclamation was in progress, the workers,
of course, would be supported and at
the same time would be carning each his
homestend.
Secretary Lane would allow each man
40 years in which to reimburse the government for improvements to his homestead.
"Every man must get a chapee." he BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES

made to realize that by his own effort of the 250,000,000 acres of land owned by the government, 15,000,000 acres are redeemable swamp land.

TO SAVE NEWSPRINT

[By Cable to THE STARSAND STRIPES]
AMERICA, July 11.—The War Industries Board, in a sweeping effort to conserve news print paper, suggested to the publishers of the country that they discontinue the handing out of free copies to advertisers, exchanges and the like, and that they do away with "returns." The publishers promptly announced steps to meet the Board's suggestion.

The Board has also shut down on brass beds and similar metallic furniture, and tells us that we must make the old ones last. BY CABLE TO THE STARSAND STRIPEST

WORK OR FIGHT!

(BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES AMERICA, July 11.—In order to re-lease more men for war work, in com-pliance with the Government's "work or light" order, the big New York City hotels and clubs have dismissed all their waiters and hired waitresses to work in their stead.

14TH AN A.E.F. HOLIDAY

July 14 is hereby declared a holiday for all troops in this command not actually engaged with the enemy. It will be their duty and privilege to celebrate the French Independence Day, which appeals alike to every citizen and soldier in France and America, with all the sympathetic interest and purpose that the French celebrated our Independence Day. Living among the French people and sharing the comradeship in arms of their soldiers, we have the deeper conscionsness that the two, amilyersaries are linked together in common principles and a common cause.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL PERSHING.

PAYDAY A MONTH **WILL BE ASSURED UNDER NEW PLAN**

Some Money for Every Man in Whole A.E.F. Every Thirty Days

AMOUNT NOT YET DECIDED

System Will Not Affect Those for Whom Ghost Now Walks Regularly

A pay system will soon be adopted in he A.E.F. by which every man will re-cive every 30 days some of the money ue him.

ceive every 30 days some of the money due him.

What this plain will be, just how it will operate, how much of his pay a soldier will be allowed per month, these and other details cannot now be announced. But it can be stated with certainly that a new plan will be put in operation, and that there will never be again, once that plan is in operation, a soldier in the whole A.E.F. who has gone without any meney at all for more than the customary month which everyone has to wait. The new plan will not interfere with men who are now fortunate enough to be so situated that their pay comes around regularly, month after month, with only a few days' fluctuation of the date one way or another.

Details Not Announced

Details Not Announced

It is not now possible to announce how closely, if at all, the new plan will follow the one outlined in this newspaper a few weeks ago, when the fact that official sleps towards a revision of the pay system were being definitely taken was first made known to the Army.

The men who will benefit by the oncea-month-sure plan are, of course, a relatively small proportion of the whole A.E.F. Now that the million mark has been reached, that proportion, however small it may be, is growing all the time. Wounded men make up a good part of the number. A wounded man means a service record temporarily strayed, and a misplaced service record, under the present plan, means no money. Men newly arrived from the States are also apt to be noneyless for a varying period under present pay methods. But the past.

DOLAN'S CONFESSION

Did you ever go looking up your sus-in an English-French dictionary? Take it from Private Edward Jodan of the Engineers, its' a tough job. Private Dolan had wanted to go to confession for a long while. He finally found a priest who was stationed near the partitionar part of the front which was his labitat at the time. The priest couldn't talk English and Polan couldn't talk English and Polan couldn't talk French, but he confessed just the Sime. Here's how, the priest had a little English-French the harry. He lent it to Private Dolan, wij cooked through it until he found some of his sins listed. Then he found point them out to the chaplain. It took Private Dolan about two hours to make his confession, and he's not a particularly sinful member of the A.E.F. at that.

ELEGANT BUMS IN FLIGHT

By Cable to THE STARSAND STRIPES (By Cable to THE STARSAND STRIPES) AMERICA, July 11.—Ever since it became not only unfashionable but illegal to loaf in the Empire State, there has been a steady, soft-shoe exodus from the purlieus of that commonwealth—the flight of the elegant bums.

One well-known man, when summoned for a violation of the auti-loating law, made the interesting plea that he was ever so hard-worked taking care of his wife's money.

FALL OF BASTILLE FIRST GREAT BLOW IN FREEING FRANCE

French Revolution Flamed Into Being 129 Years Ago Sunday

PETTY RULER POWERLESS

Paris Mob Ruled City From Mo-ment of Attack on Hated Smybol of Tyranny

REAL TROUBLE BEGAN JULY 12

News of Necker's Dismissal Spark That Kindled Oppressed People to Fury of Revolt

Sunday will be France's Fourth of July. And just as France observed our Fourth of July, so will all America celebrate the 14th, Bastille Day.

It was on July 14, 1789, that the mad-dened people of Paris, too long oppressed, trifled with too long, and risen at last in the first fine wrath of the Revolu tion, advanced upon and carried by storm the formidable and sinister fortress which was known as the Bastille. With its rusty old cannon pointing at

the heart of the crowded city, with its unspeakable dungeons, where men could be locked up forever without trial at the mere pleasure of the king, it had stood in the minds of a bitter and hungry

the mere pleasure of the king, it had stood in the minds of a bitter and hungry people as a smybol of all the incredible oppression and misrule which now was to reap the whirly ind. That is why they stormed the Bastille. That is why they anniversary of its fall is celebrated as the birthday of French liberty.

The old Marquis Delaumay, governor of the Bastille, had guessed what was in the wind, and, since the night of the 12th, had lifted the drawbridges which spanned the ancient most and withdrawn with his reinforced guards to the interior of the many-towered prison. All that night and all the next night uneasy sentries paced the battlements, alert for the trouble they could hear brewing in all the streets and cafes and forges of the unsleeping city.

For it was on the 12th that the ominous mutterings of the crowd broke forth in fury. News that Necker, a minister they trusted, had been dismissed by the silly king, had been dismissed by the silly king, had been brought by courtiers to Iraris, and to the researful mailtude, gathered that sultry July afternoon in the Palais Royal Gardens, Camille Desmoulins uttered the fateful call to arms.

The Young Lawyer from Picardy

The Young Lawyer from Picardy

The Young Lawyer from Picardy

It was a fiery young lawyer from Picardy, and for all his stammering his passion gave him an eloquence that kindled the Revolution. With hair streaming and a pistol brandished in either hand, he was lifted to a table in efront of the Café Foy—afterwards they called that table the tripool of the Revolution—and there warned Paris that Imported Swiss and German troops, already in and near the city, were primed for bottchery at a word from the tricky king, primed for a Saint Bartholomew's Massacre of patriots. It was the supreme hour for Frenchmen and mankind. "To arms!"

The crowd caught up the cry. "To arms!"

Surging forward toward the Hotel de Ville, they were charged with

LENGTHY PROCESS

The crowd caught up the cry. "To arms!" Surging forward toward the lited de Ville, they were charged with drawn sabers by the Prince de Lambese at the head of a German regiment, and the first blood of the Revolution was sheet. That was 120 years ago today.

All that night, and all the next day a few hours to become the National Guard headed by Lafayette—was formed in an English-French dictionary? Take in an English-French dictionary? Take if from Private Edward Dolan of the frees of the old order.

Still the cry was "To arms!" But they had some the cry was "To arms!" But they had some the cry was "To arms!" But they had some the cry was "To arms!" But they had some the cry was "To arms!" But they had some the cry was "To arms!"

Still the cry was "To arms!" But they had none. The city was ransacked. Anything would do. Armorers gave up their stock or, if they did not, saw their shops plundered. The king's own Garde-Meuble yielded strange old tourney lances from the Age of Chivairy, a golden royal sword or two, and two funny, silvermounted cannon which his Majesty of Sinn had formally presented to Louis XIV in days gone by.

Storming the Invallees

Storming the Invalues

Then the multitude captured in a Seine boat five thousandweight of gunpowder, which the panicky authorities were trying to sanucale out of the city. They charged the Invalides, whose friendly guards fixed never a shot, and in whose cellurs was found a very arseni—28.000 muskets, hidden under straw.

So they got powder and guns.

Then all night and all day, while the women sewed the cockades of the new Tricolor and the cooks worked overtime, the anvils of the blacksmiths rang with the fashioning of many pikes. Thus, in no time, was a raz-tag-and-bobtail army equipped for the desire of its heart—the siege of the Bastille. To the Bastille!" became the war cry, caught up in the streets, sped by every tongue, passed from one end of raging Paris to the other.

The seige began at one in the after.

other.

The seige began at one in the afternoon of the 14th. The old governor knew
that his most was impassable, knew the

THE SAME AIM—COMMON VICTORY, SAYS PRESIDENT POINCARE

THE American people has, in honor of the French national holiday, organized in the main towns of the United States great manifestations of sympathy, and sent to France numerous and moving tokens of friendship.

I will not myself miss the occasion of forwarding to the American Expeditionary Forces an admiring and hopeful message.

For four years past the gallant English, Belgian and French Armies have been fighting in behalf of right and freedom on the wasted soil of Belgium and France, and withstanding the furious and repeated assaults of the foes. The splendid American Army comes in its turn and will now assume a great deal of this gigantic strife.

I salute and cheer the brave soldiers General Pershing commands with such high authority. They can be sure to receive from all the inhabitants and from all their comrades a brotherly welcome. We have all the same aims and form the same resolutions: to pursue the war with our best strength till our common victory, to free the world from the Germanic dominion, and to found peace on justice.

United and determined we will attain our seed and contact the same resolutions.

United and determined, we will attain our end and soon together celebrate the delivery of the nations and the reparation of transgressed rights.

Long live the great American Republic! Long live President Wilson!

July 11, 1918.

(Signed) RAYMOND POINCARE, President of the French Republic.

walls that had weathered four centuries of wind and rain were nine feet thick know his garrison of \$2 old invalides and \$2 young Swiss were study and probably faithful. But he had provisions for only 24 hours, and he guessed with what fury the siege would be laid.

He was ready if need he, to set fame?

the siege would be laid.

He was ready, if need be, to set faper to the peavder magnaine and blow the Bastille to the skies. Why he did not no one knows for sure. Some say his courage failed. Some say an old soldier struck down his hand. So it beful that he was alive when, after four hours of firing, the old Invalides run up a white flag made out of napkins and the Swiss Guards, through a drawbridge porthole, thrust forth a paper with their terms of surrender.

Over the Old Drawbridge

Over the Old Drawbridge

The terms, pardon and immunity for all, were accepted, and down swing the lumbering old drawbridge. But when the besieging army, half soldiery, half mob, and erazy from the sight of its own blood, sweep across and into the citadel of all they hated, there was a good deal of faithless shaulther, and even the old governor himself was slain. There was, it is true, some attempt to escort him through the streets to the city half for irial, but it was only his head—"his bloody hair-queue held up in a bloody hane!" that finally reached the judgment-seat, a ghastly head borne aloft on a pike through the streets of Paris.

Borne aloft, too—borne on the shoulders of a crowd drink with the exultation of successful daring—were the seven Bastille perisoners rescued from their cells, while rifled enhinets gave up the meient, shameful secrets of the prison, and all hight long, amid peating toesins and fluming bonfires, the fall of stone on stone began the demolition.

"It was," says Carlyle, "the Titans warring with Olympus; and they, scarcely crediting it, have computed; produky of prodiliges; delirious—as it could not but be, enunciation, vengeance; blaze of triumph on a dark ground of ferror; all outward, all inward things fallen into one general wreek of madness."

Possibly some faint runors of what grim business the people of Paris hand in hand—some prophesies of disaster—disturbed the mineing comples at the ball in the Usersii lies, the enchanted and infunously costly fairy-land where dwelt the Cont. But it was not until late that hight that the Duke de Liancourt, gaining access to the royal apartments, awoke the the demaining king and told him what had happened.

"It is Not a Revolt"

current of eccels and is absolutely a cypher."

Within a little more than three years after the Bastille fell the merry grig went to the guilletine.

"The corlised kings threaten us," cried Danton in one of the flaming atterances of the Revolution. "We hard at their feet, as gaze of battle, the head of a king."

So said Danton and so it was, And with its rarged hosts, the default Republic, latted and feared by every crown in Europe, drove in triumph from the soil of France the vast, magnificently accounted armies of the kings.

Because They Hated It

Because They Hated It

Thus the old order passed and the first of its fortresses to fall a grisly symbol of that order's oppression—was the Bastille. The people storned it because they hated it. They hated it less for what it was than for what it had been. Long since its foul water-thoded dumezons had been closed and many of its cells vacated. Only seven wondering prisoners were left to hear from their captivity the thunder of the siere.

But the fortress which Charles V completed in 1830 had become under Richelieu, a prison for those who opposed the kings and, like the Man in the Iron Mask, prisoners lived and died there without many knowing or any one long remembering why they had been imprisoned at all. Their heart-breaking letters, appealing letters for some little word of home and children, piteous letters written but never sent, were found and read and scattered to the four winds by the crowd that did vengens in their name that 14th of July, 1789.

If you would conjure up a picture of the old prison, take the bus to the

A green and blick hat cord has been authorized for enlisted men of the Air Service. It replaces the orange and white cord of the Signal Corps heretofers worn by men of the Air Service.

ADOPT MASCOT --YES, IT'S A BOY Camion Unit Is Complete

Helloists at G.H.Q. First in A.E.F. to Become Fairy Godmothers

SEVEN TAKEN IN BATTALION

Platoons, Headquarters, Five Offi-cers and C.O. Himself Are All Parrains

TAREN THIS WEEK
Telephone Girls, G.H.Q.
Class of '94, Harvard
Go, D., — Engrs.
Troop C, — Cavalry
Supply Co., — Inf.
Stokes Mortar Gan Plat, Hors.
Co. — Inf.
Licut, Westel Willoughby
Y.M.C.A., Base Hosp. No. 8.
Chaplain, Base Hosp. No. 8.
Church of the Redeemer, Buffalo,
N.Y.

Y Secretary Keeps It Up
Next, in point of numbers, came the
YM.C.A. The Y. at Base Hespital No.
8, under the secretaryship of W. I. Kelsey, which previously had taken three
orphans through collections made at.
Sunday services and in the canteen,
adopted a fourth, and was the medium
for transmitting requests for two others
on behalf of the chaplain of Base Hospital No. 8, who took two children, one
for himself and one for his church, the
Church of the Redeemer, Buffalo, N.Y.
This order was followed by a request
for a third child from the YM.C.A.
secretaries of Base Section No. I. they
having previously adopted two.

The stevedore regiments were represented again, and most of the other
hranches of the service as well. One
unajor took two children on his own account, and there was one request from
the States. It came from Mrs Wilson
Scott, of Pottsville, Pa.

NOTHING TO SHOOT.

MALLET RESERVE TRULY BINATIONAL

Amaigam of French and Americans

WHERE FIGHT IS HOTTEST

Men Live in Their Five-Ton Trucks as Turtle Lives in Its Shell

In a summer when, main and main the historic phrase, "Franco-American troops," makes its appearance in the communiques, the distinction of being the most complete annalgam of the two armies belongs to that flying squadron of emergency transportation, that trundling troops of trucks, that charging company of camions, the Mathel Reserve.

In National and State

Politics

BEER PRODUCTION HALVED

Quantity of Alcohol in Near Drinks
Is Sadly Reduced—New York
G.O.P. Convention Near

By J. W. MULLER

American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS AND STRIPES

The incident has been made public, with the approval of both Army and Y.M.C.A. authorities. "for disciplinary purposes in the effort to make it understood that the only object of censorship is to protect the lives of fighting troops."

make a section of the case of the control of the co

there were no greater lights to insorb its attention.

They live in their trucks, sleep, in their trucks. They move over keaner like gypsics. Whenever a groupeforder, group or company withdraws from the road into a field for a few days rest and, requir, the trucks still serve as tents.

Time was when each truck dragged its driver's quarters behind in the form of a trailer, but it was found that this wasted gas, so the trailers were abol-ished, and the drivers of the Mallet Reserve how move and live in their trucks as a turtle lives in its shell.

LIQUOR ISSUE MORE AND MORE IN PUBLIC MIND Two Sentenced to Confine

Becomes a Genuine Factor

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENT

MANUFACTURERS

Fournisseurs to the Bands of the U.S.A.
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To American Officers BUT HE GAVE CHASE
for winds by the crowd that did vengenns in their name that 14th of July,
1789.

If you would conjure up a picture
of the old prison, take the bus to the
Place de la Bastille. There, in the center of the circle, you will see a column
rected to the memory of those who fell
in the Revolution of 1820. White stones
in the percing of the circle mark the
ground plan of the vanished fortress,
whose site extended also over the area
now occupied by buildings at the entistrong them St. Antoline and the Bankvard Henri IV.

Of the Bastille itself nothing is left,
Of the Bastille itself nothing is left,
of the last the strongs that were
saved and belief into the memory
of me of the beautiful bridges that year
and the french frequency.

We have those and we have the keys
—the great prison keys, which, with
the scroll of strender, with the rescued
prisoners and with the bloody beads of
the stanghtered gnards, were hornethrough the strengt of Paris that night
of the first Fourteenth. These keys are
mot in France. Presented by Lafagyette
to Washington, they rest now on the
other side of the Atlantic at a place
called Mount Vernon.

NEW AIR SERVICE HATCORD

A green and bifetc hat card has been
and bifetc hat card lass leen
and bifetch hat card lass leen
and bifetch hat card lass leen
through the strengt of Paris that night
of the first Fourteenth. These keys are
mot in France. Presented by Lafagyette
to Washington, they rest now on the
other side of the Atlantic at a place
called Mount Vernon.

NEW AIR SERVICE HATCORD

A green and bifetch hat card lass been
and bifetch hat card lass leen
through the strength of the Air
Bevice. It replaces the orange and
Bevice. It replaces the contact and
Bevice. It replaces the orange and
But the fave leads Chaste

Faulkita Chast

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An American Styre on mentitor duty
was deta BUT HE GAVE CHASE FOR MILITARY WORK THE BEST BOOTS ARE ESSENTIALS

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OUR TWO COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF



GERMAN PRISONERS NOT TO GO TO U.S.

Captives Taken by A.E.F. Will Be Kept in Camps Over Here

TWO ENCLOSURES READY

Only Staff Officers or Representa tives to Be Allowed Inside as Visitors

German prisoners taken by members of the A.E.P. will not, as has been reported, be sent to the United States. The present policy of the A.E.P. is to keep them in France, and already two large permanent prison camps—"prisoner of war enclosures" (P.W.E.) officially—have been instituted here. In addition, there are divisional P.W.E.s, where combatant troops will deliver their hauls, and other central enclosures.

The old rule forbidding conversation with prisoners is still in force, with the added cuphasis that no person in the A.E.P., except those on the staffs of divisions, corps or armies, or their representatives, and the escort actually on duty, will be allowed to enter any part of a P.W.E. However, prisoners who may be required by the General Staff, A.E.P., for special examination, will be sent to G.H.Q. at the staff's request, and returned to their proper camps as soon as practicable.

A Prisoners of War Information furean has been formed. It is charged with recaiving all reports and maintaining all records concerning prisoners, with keeping up to date all information regarding captures, internments, transfers, releases, exchanges, secapes, admission

garding captures, internments, transfers, releases, exchanges, escapes, admission to hospitals and deaths. An individual return will be made out for each prisoner of war, giving all details as to his case.

To Reply to Inquiries

The burean will reply to all inquiries about prisoners, keep all their personal effects and money for them censor their mail, receive and keep their wills, and keep up their pay record, for an "allocation of pay" will be allowed to prisoners for each day's labor. This will be handed over in some form of token or scrip by the Q.M. in order that it may be used only at the prisoners' canteen, and may not be of use, say, in effecting an escape.

All prisoners of war, with the excep-

and may not be of use, say, in electing an escape.

All prisoners of war, with the exception of officers, will be required to work. It is stipulated that the labor exacted shall not be excessive, but it is also laid down that their own welfare requires that they be well employed. They will be subject to the same discipline as is in force in the United States Army, and will be under the general control of the Provost Marshal General. Any punishments that may be meted out to them will be only those that could lawfully will be only those that could lawfully be inflicted on our own troops.

Welfare Work Among Prisoners

Welfare Work Among Prisoners
Welfare work among prisoners will be
carried on under the auspices of regularly constituted relief societies, and, in
order to be sure that they are getting,
a square deal permission will be granted
to the members of neutral diplomatic
corps: to visit and inspect all of the
A.E.F.'s prison camps. On the occasion
of these visits, the prisoners will have
opportunity to talk to the neutral delegates out of hearing of any of their
American captors.

In short, as the order covering the
subject of prisoners puts it: "They will
be accorded every consideration dictated
by the principles of humanity. The behavior of a generous and chivalrous
people toward enemy prisoners of war
will be punctiliously observed.

"There will be no departure from this
fixed rule or conduct, unless the enemy,
by the mis-treatment of American prisoners in his hands, makes it necessary."

THE PHOTO FIENDS

"Xep; I went and put my gas mask on and then had my picture taken." "Huh! You're about as sensible as the bloke that jumped onto the trolley ear and insisted on paying the conduc-tor's fare."

114 SHIPS SPLASH IN TWENTY STATES ON RECORD FOURTH

WEEK'S ACTIVITIES

---Americans Aid in

Hamel Attack

The week ending Wednesday, July 10,

perations on all the Allied fronts from

Amiens to Macedonia, with improved positions and some 8,000 prisoners to

The activity on the largest scale was staged on the Italian front. On Satur-

day, the Italians and French, aided by

British monitors and aircraft, launched

show for the week's activity:

Continued from Page 1

Continued from Page 1
40,000 tons all ready to take the ways,
but a freshet held it up. That launching
would have sent cur merchant ship
record over the hundred mark, but we
view a mere dozen or so ships as simply
a trivial detail these days.
Director-General Schwab says that we
shall have 3,000,000 tons deadweight
this year. He says that last year he
would not have considered it possible,
but that with the wonderful loyalty and
enthusiasus of the workers, and with the
progress now under way, he is certain
that we will have more than trebled the
output of last year when 1918 ends.

Eiget Launching in Wissennein

First Launching in Wisconsin

First Launching in Wisconsin
The first ship launched was a 3,400
ton cargo carrier at Superior, Wis.,
which slipped into the water when the
Fourth of July was exactly one minute
old. Shooter's Island launched a 7,500
ton ship precisely at sunrise. After that
hig splashes celebrated the day everywhere every few minutes.
Newark launched three 5,500 tonners;
San Francisco, three 12,000 ton cargo
carriers; Oakland, three 9,400 ton refrigerators. Newark's three were dumped into the water exactly 20 minutes
apart.

apart.

In several yards men began laying new keels almost before the ships were quite off the ways. A California yard claims the world's record for launching 47,800 tons deadweight, represented by four ships. A second record was broken by the building of one ship of 12,000 tons in 37 days. A third record was made by laying six keels immediately after the launchings.

Fourteen New Destroyers

Fourteen New Destroyers

The list of launchings given above is for merchant vessels only, and does not include the launchings of naval vessels. Nineteen war vessels slid into the water. At San Francisco, eight destroyers were launched: at Newport News, three; at Philadelphia, two; at Quincy, Mass, one. At the Charleston, S.C., Navy Yard, one gunboat hit the water, at Mobile, a minesweeper; and at New York, another.

The official report is that in the fiscal year just closed we launched 1,022 new ships, of 1,430,733 tons deadweight—

The official report is that in the fiscal year just closed we hunched 1,022 new ships, of 1,480,793 tons deadweight—more than double the the output of the German yards in peace time. One half of the fiscal year's output was completed uring the last four months. Nearly 30,000 vessels now fly our flag.

SHIPYARD WORKERS SEND GREETINGS

C.-in-C. Gives A.E.F. Congratulations on Splendid Support

The following cablegram, signed by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Federal Shipping Board, was received by General Pershing this week:

"Your inspiring leadership of the American Army in France has thrilled the shipyard workers, and if the time comes when you need even the shipyard men over there, they will go to the last man. We want you and the boys in the renches to know that the men in the yards are going the limit to provide in record-breaking time the ships that will carry more men, food and ammunition to the intrepid American Expeditionary Forces."

General Pershing replied:

General Pershing replied:

"The launching of one hundred ships on the Fourth of July is the most inspiring news that has come to us. All ranks of the Army in France send their congratulations and heartfelt thanks to their patriotic brothers in the shipyards at home. No more defaunt answer could be given to the enemy's challenge, With such backing we cannot fail to win. All hail America's shipbuilders."

STATUE OF LIBERTY ON THIS SIDE, TOO

Replica of Bartholdi Monument Reared Above River Seine

SCULPTOR IN WAR OF 1870

ldea Was Born as Vessel Sailed Up New York Harbor-Set Up in October, 1886

Fow of the American soldiers who are homesick for a sight of the Statue of Liberty know that there is a Statue of Liberty know that there is a Statue of Liberty in France. Few of the hundreds of Liberty his france. In the past year, have said their last farewell to America by waving to the colossal figure in New York harbor, and wondering, as they did so, how many years would stip by before they would see her again, know that a towering replica of that celebrated statue lifts its torch of bronze about the waters of the Scine.

On the edge of Paris, beyond the Fiffel Tower, midway in the span of the Poul de Grenelle, stands one of the models that the sculptor made in preparing for the great Statue of Liberty which France gave to the United States. You can see it if you take the Metro beyond the Fiolic is smaller, far, and was given to Paris in 1880 by the Parisians who had made their home in America.

On its pedestal you read an extract from a letter written by Vice-President Levi P. Morton:

"We revere the France of the past because her soldiers helped us become a nation, and we love the France of teaps because she is one with us in the cause of free governments. I propose the following inscription for the pedestal of the statue:

"Non correlitor vegue thosayuri prac-

the statue:
"You exercitus negue thesauri prac-sidia regni sunt xerum amici. (Not armies nor treasuries, but friends are the true protection of a realm.)"

Sculptor an Alsatian

Not less closely than this inscription is the whole history of the Statue of Liberty linked with the building of the sentiment which has placed America and France side by side on the European battlofield.

sentiment which has placed America and France side by side on the European hattlefield.

The sculptor, Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi, was an Alsatian, an artist who lather than the France-Prussian war, first as a leader of troops, and then as a member of Garibaldi's staff in the Vosges. When the war ended, Bartholdi's own Colmar was in the hands of the Germans and Parls was in the hands of the Commune. He was homeless. ALONG BATTLE LINE

was in the hands of the Germans and Paris was in the hands of the Comanue. He was homeless.

During the war, especially when his work took him to Bordeaux to receive a shipment of ammunition which had come from America, he had been disturbed at finding that a tircless German propaganda was steadily at work in the United States undermining the ancient friend-ship between America and France, and it became the dream of Bartholdi's life to do something which should at once cement and symbolize that friendship before the eyes of the world.

To that dream he gave up the next 15 years of his life. He set out for America, and it was as he stood at the rail while his boat sailed up the wonder-harbor of New York that there was born the iden of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.

Delay and Discouragement Italian Advance in Albania witnessed repeated and successful minor

Delay and Discouragement.

The 15 years were packed with de-lay and discouragement, but Bartholdi never faltered. The proposal that the French should give the statute while Americans gave the pedestal was made in time to have the offer celebrate the

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MOVIE INDUSTRY CALLED ESSENTIAL

Golden Throated Caruso Now Hides His Voice **Behind Screen**

[By Cable to THE STARSAND STRIPES]

AMERICA, July 11.—The movie folk are registering Joy, relief, pride, gratitude, happiness, rapture, bliss and other kindred emotions as a result of the draft ruling that theirs is an essential industry. Thus many perfectly beautiful young men need, for the present, face nothing more terrifying than the camera. Caruso of the golden larynx is following in the footsteps of the bouncing Geraldine Farrar. Geraldine, after developing a marvelous lyric soprano and making a huge fortune therefrom, suddenly discovered that she could make even more money in the utter silence of the screen.

Not to be outdone, the world's greatest tenor decided to make an excursion into a business in which even his loudest note could not be heard. He has set his fine Halian hand to a contract which necording to his press agent, will bring him \$100.000 a picture. [By Cable to THE STARSAND STRIPES]

contennial of American Independence, but it was eight years inter when, on the Fourth of July, in Parls, the statue was formally presented to America.

In the meanwhile, Bartholdi had completed the hand for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and had completed the head so that it might be exhibited at the great Exposition which Parls, with her marvelous recuperative powers, held only eight years after the battle of Sedan. In the meanwhile, too, Bartholdi had fashioned the statue of Lafayette which stands in I linion Square, New York, the gift of the Parisians to the people of that city by way of thanks for the money and help that had been given Paris after the desolation of the Prussian siege.

Finally, in June, 1885, a French fascale set sail for New York with the famous statue packed in 210 cases, and the next year, on October 28, 1886, the monument to the ancient and indissoluble friendship between the two republics was accepted with memorable pomp and circumstance by Grover Clevekand, then in his first term as Fresident of the United States. With De Lesseps, the great engineer of Sucz and Panama, speaking for the French, with William M. Frarts speaking for the Americans, with John Greenlear Whittier reading the ode of dedication, the Statue of Liberty was offered to America.

In the more than 30 years that have passed since its erection, it has grown in the affections of the American people. And in the year just past far more accepted ware properties.

And in the year just past far more Americans have seen and loved it than ever before.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY

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(near Place Clichy).

PARIS

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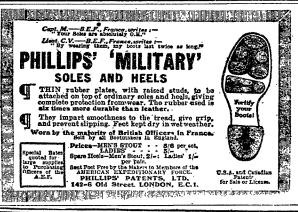
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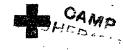
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The official publication of the American Expeditionary Forces; authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F.

Published every Friday by and for the men of the A.E.F., all profits to accrue to subscriber's company funds.

Editorial: Guy T. Viskniskki, Capt., Inf., N. A. (Editor and General Manager); Alexander Woollcott, Sgt., M.D.N.A.; Hudson Hawley, Pvt., M.G. Bn.; A.A. Wallgren, Pvt., U.S.M.C.; John T. Winterich, Pvt., A.S.; H. W. Ross, Pvt. Eagras, Ry.; C. Le Roy Baldridge, Pvt., Inf. Business: R. H. Waldo, Capt., Inf., U.S.R.; William K. Michael 1st Lieut., Inf., U.S.R.; Milton J. Ayers, 1st Lieut., Inf., U.S.R.; Adolph Ochs, 2nd Lieut., Cav., U.S.R.; Stuart Carroll, Q.M. Sgt., Q.M.C.

Staff Circulation Representative for Great Britain: Wm. C. Cartinhour, 2nd Lieut., A.G., U.S.R., Goring Hotel, London, S.W.1.

Advertising Director for the United States and Canada: A. W. Erickson, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
General Advertising Agents for Great Britain: The Dorland Agency Ltd., 16 Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

Fifty centimes a copy. Subscription price to soldiers, 8 francs for six months; to civilians, 10 francs for six months, Local French paper money not accepted in payment. In England, to soldiers 6s. 6d. for six months, to civilians, 8s. Civilian subscriptions from the United States \$2 for six months. Advertising rates on application.

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Rue des Italiens, Paris, France. Telephone,
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FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918.

The net paid circulation of THE STARS AND STRIPES for the issue of July 5, 1918, was 103,407.

FRANCE

which has grown in American hearts from those anxious days when French aid set-tled the outcome of the American revolu-

She can thank all the devoted friends she can mank an the devoted Frends who from the time of Franklin, in many a column and in many a class room, have preached the cult of France. She can then the cult of France. preached the cult of France. Suc can thank, above all, her own men of genius who have made the French spirit eloquent and sung to all the world the beautiful song which is France. It would be interesting, for example, if one could measure in terms of lasty American regiments now going into battle against France's enemy, the actional requirements from the could be seen to be seen to be a strong to be seen to be a strong to be seen to be a strong to be seen to the ultimate recruiting force of such a masterpiece as Daudet's "The Last Class."

Now when ancient French towns are appearing as new names in American school books, when millions of Americans are storing or will store the memories of their youth with the things of France, the old comradeship between the two Republies seems destined to be deepened and the prophet, straining his eyes along the vista of a thousand years, can see the shadow of no quarrel between them.

BUSTERS AND BUSTED

It has been brought to the notice of this

It has been brought to the notice of this newspaper that certain officers have made it more or less of a practice to bust noncoms who have reached their organizations through hospitals and replacement camps.

It has got to stop. Not because we say 50, but because 6.H.Q. does. Hereafter the the man in the line who, by reason of wounds or sickness, has to begin his military carreer over again, as it were, will not

tary career over again, as it were, will not therefore be deprived of his rating.

There is every reason why he should not be. But some officers have failed to see it. We refer them to General Order No. 98

BILLIONS FOR DEFENSE

When, something like a hundred years ago, the Bey of Algiers grew so high handed that he seared all God-fearing people off the Mediterranean, he suggested, in his gentlemanly-piratical manner, that the United States of America might as well save uself a whole lot of trouble and make him when he was the present. Whose more one

tur wrote a rather memorable little chap-ter into American naval history before the

laugh was turned on the Bey.

Today, in our fight against a more surpassing pirate, our slogan is exactly the same—with the alteration of a single

letter. Five and a half billions for armament twee and a naff billions for armament, twelve billions for the Army, eight billions for the next Liberty Loan, twenty-two billions of bonds issued or authorized, nearly fourteen billions spent in our first year of war.

Some day, when the whole itemized account is laid on the Kaiser's desk-if let him keep a desk—he may find a mea-ger erumb of comfort in reflecting what a lot it cost to lick him. But lick him it will.

DRAWING THE LINE

There are somethings concerning our-selves which the German high command

The Stars and Stripes

The official publication of the American Expeditionary Forces; authorized by the Combact by the Combact

But there are some things which they undoubtedly do not know. The position of certain units in and behind the lines, the location of a certain headquarters, the point from which a troublesome battery is firing, what roads are being used and what are not-all these things they may never learn at all, or learn only when the whole tactical map has been so purposely altered that the knowing does them no

And the man who kicked, before he reached the front, because the censorship wouldn't allow such an such a piece of seemingly harmless information to get back to America, may now be thanking his stars that it didn't.

Se sees that the censor's line must be drawn a long way on the side of safety.

On July 4, 1918
On July 4, 1918, Paris, with the forces of her enemy only 40 miles from her beautiful gates, generous Paris, all gay with bunting and a-thrill with the music of many bands, gave over her streets to a jubilant celebration not of any holiday of them but our own our Judgangdane hay hers but our own, our Independence Day. And on the sight of war-scarred Yankee youngsters, marching from the flower-decked statue of Washington and the newdown the lovely Champs-Elyseés, marching under circling and swooping airplanes

FRANCE

A million Yankee soldiers are fighting for the great idea which is called America, but they would not be here at all if it were not for France, for all she is and for all she has been through more than a century of freedom.

It is difficult to imagine that the United States would ever have sent an army to fight on European soil in a war in which France was not engaged. More and more clearly the American people see now that they are waging once again their old, old battle for independence, but it is doubtful if they would have given their assent to the war if France had not been endangered, if their entry had not meant fighting side by side with their sister republic. America's admiration for France is one of the fairest pages in history. You will look in vain through the chronicle of the nations for another such example of one country loving another. And when America has added the extra force needed to drive the invader from her borders, France can thank the sentiment for her which has grown in American hearts from those anxious days when French aid set
down the lovely Champs-Elyseés, marching under circling and swooping airplances and through a very rain of rose petals, there smiled down not merely the Premier of France and the Premier

brate the safest and sanest Fourth of all-safest because America is arming to the teeth in defense of all she holds most dear, amest because America has never looked things more squarely in the face or thought so clearly as she is thinking in this year of years.

ITEMS FROM THE HOME TOWN

At a pretty home wedding at high neen yesterday, Miss Bleanor Tracy Downes herence the bride of Mr. Bozwell Alexander Spencer. Two score friends were present and bade the happy counte addeu on a two weeks' honeymoon. Mr. Spencer is the son of J. W. Spencer, the well-known furniture dealer, and the bride—

We needn't finish if. It's just typical

"society" item that we all read from time to time in the home town paper. Gives us a funny sensation, doesn't it? We realize that some people still are get-We realize that some people sain are ger-ting married and going on honeymoon trips, and, for all we know, taking baths in hot water. Not that we have any objec-tion to Bozwell getting married. We just —but then we can hardly analyze it. But when we come across an item like this we don't have any trouble defining

our emotion:

Eighty-four men left yesterday for Camp
— This is the largest single group to
leave since the declaration of war.

And as the great preponderance of items
is of the latter trend, there can't be any
mistaking the general impression the home
town paper creates.

own paper creates.

We know that the old gang is coming with rifles and cannon and shells and other things to make war with, and that when they all get here-oh, boy!

HOW TO LENGTHEN THE WAR

A private in a truck train went to a reserve tank the other day, opened the fauct, and drew off a liberal quantity of gaso-

et, and drew off a liberal quantity of gaso-line in a bucket.

"I guess," he remarked, "the old man would raise hell if he saw this, but I've get to wash my pauts."

Yes, the "old man" probably would have raised hell. If he is the right kind of an "old man," he would have raised seven or eight different kinds of it.

Willions of schoolboys are selling war

Millions of schoolboys are selling war savings stamps in the States to keep us going over here and millions are stinting to buy them. There were three gallons of Save itself a whole lot of trouble and make him a cash present. Whereupon one Charles Pinckney, rising in Congress, declared: "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

That slight difficulty with the Bey looks like a joke now, although Stephen Deca-

-private m qu fight if you necused him of betraying his friends in the trenches. Yet gasoline friends in the trenches. Yet gasothe means airplanes, and airplanes mean dead Germans, and dead Germans mean live Americans. It's the same with every commodity we handle. Conservation and care mean lives and a shorter war.

HEROES ELSEWHERE

It appears that the heroes, even the merican brand, are not all on this side Missouri rural mail carrier.

Ue had a letter from a soldier in France

He had a letter from a soldier in France to a girl in Missouri. Being a rural earrier, he knew every romance on his route by heart, and he knew, therefore, that that girl was waiting for that letter.

So he set out to deliver it. A hailstorm came up and punched 97 holes in the roof of his wagon; a bolt of lightning half paralyzed his horse. But he got the letter through

of us do.

If they have not a better idea of the number of American soldiers in France than the average doughboy had before the Fourth of July, then their intelligence it to corn.

The Army's Poets

RAGS

One, two, three, four—one, two, three, four, They come marching on to the parade ground For their daily sotting up exercises. Who is near the head of the column, wagging his tail and with a confident look? It is Rags.

As they run and squat and jump about,
He moves from one position to another,
Seeming always to take an interest in the way
thinks of the same of the same of the same
Nyith the officer walking cocky in front,
Rags is right beside of him,
Making sure the C.O. doesn't fall down on his
job.

At noon, when the band marches on to the ground

ground
To play its daily concert.
Rags is near the front escorting it in.
And as the bandsmen take their place on the stand.
He takes his position, also, alongside.
And enjoys the music even more than those about.

. When the daily work is over,
And the boys go to the Y.M.C.A.
For entertainment, refreshment, talking, reading, writing,
Invariably Rags is there,
Going from one to another.
If he gets a cracker or a pat, it's all the same,
He is still your friend.

Then, on Memorial Day at the cemetery, When the men stood with grim faces. Though he could not go through the gate (he knew)
To stand beside the graves,
He was right next the fence, looking through, And within, he stood as solemn as any.

H. L. Anderson,
Chief Engineer's Office, G.H.Q.
Note.—Rags, a large fuzzy-wuzzy dog at G.H.Q. Pedigree, probably half Airedale and half Scotch coille.

THE RED, WHITE-AND BLACK

HE RED, WHILE—GID

Red is the flag of Germany,
Red for the blood she spilled;
White is the flag of Germany,
White for the shame she willed;
Black is the flag of Germany,
Black for the graves she filled!

M. G.

MOTHER 'O MINE

Dear mother o' mine, do you mind the day
In a railread station, with a crowd that was gay,
When you said goodbye, and blessed with a kiss
Your grown up lad; never dreaming he'd miss
That kiss and caress in the year yet to run.
As never before, your own loving son?
And dad's tear-dimned eyes, as we waited the
train;
I knew what he thought, 'cause mine were the
same.

It didn't take long, that parting so brief.
Your face wreathed in smiles, what traces of grief.
Tormented your heart were buried right there.
But that parting so brief makes me wish to compare.
That lies and caress to a ship-building crew:
When the liner is finished, save a rivet or two.
In a spot where they're needed, a moment of time.
Convolutes a great task and a vessel sublime.

Completes a great task and a vessel sublime

It's the ship of my life, it was launched not in

vain; It needed the rivet, the touch of a plane. To smooth down the rough spots or clamp

It needed the rive, the rough spots or clamp down a plate on the pull that might leak when the time was too late. For the ship must be worthy to plow through the sea, And to ride o'er the foam where the billows toos free. Come storms or come danger or blue skies and

Come storms or come dames

Bun.
There's no turning back till the journey is
done. the O.D.s; there is no retreat,
if the task i

gone.

put on the O.D.s; there is no retreat,
I there's no turning back till the task is complete. Come flame or come bullets, come gas or come

They may break up the body, those products of hell; hell;
But your klss and caress, like a scal, guaranices
That your boy will be true while he fights
overseus;
For my soul has been pledged to, wherever I
trod,

The lave of my mother, my country, and God Pyt. Walter W. Hubbard, C.A.C.

THE WHITE WOLVES

You, too, loved, on days like these, I'nder the pines to lie at case, And watch the flocks of clouds go by, Where now the white planes flit and fly.

And you were the shepherd of those sheep. Grazing along that azure steep. On many a foolish, idle day. Where now the white wolves seek their prey R. R. Kirk, S.S.U. 548.

HOGGIN' IT

HOGGIN' IT

Well, I've caten food subline, and I've eaten food that's rotten.

From Alaska's coldest corner to where the landscape's cotton;

At times there has been plenty, then there's times when there's been none.

And I've kept me upper stiffest, for complainin' I'm not one.

But it's now that I'm protestin'—ch. I've suffered silence long—

I've fancy food I'm cravin', for me system's goin' wyrong.

inney wrong.

"Till your belly's fairly achin'
or some biscuits or some hot cakes that
in your mouth would melt.
There's no German dog could dare me.
No fear of death would scare me.
I lony had some chicken a la Kine
beneath me belt.

Now I read where Mr. Hoover tells the folks to lay off hoggin', We'll be needin' lots of grub to put the Fritz on the toboggan; And the way that they've responded makes you feel so awful proud That you'd like to meet old Bill to take his measure for a shroud. Lord, it's plenty that we're getting,' but I'd be dancin' Jiks
If they'd passan order home to stop a-killin'

of the pigs.

For it's bacon, bacon, bacon,
Till your very soul is shakin'—
I could pick me catin', it's a different
song I'd sing:
I'd not miss a raidin' party,
For patrol I'd be quite hearty,
by I'd swap me chance for Heaven for
some chicken a la King.

Med. Mique. Med. Mique.

THE CAPTAIN

He isn't such a great big chap, But a little thick-set feller, With a look in his eye and a thrust to his chir That would make the foe turn yeller.

Why, only back a few days ago, He takes the follers out And starts to blaze with Betsy And put the Hun to rout.

He swung the breech, put in the primer, And then he rammed them home—
Now to find a "skip" like that, boys, it's far you'll have to roam. And when the Hun sent 'em over, Did they quit serving the piece? Oh! no, not they, but shoved them I Till Betsy's nose looked greased.

The gunner, he sure did well, But then, that is his job; The old boy said, "I'll serve"-For number one 'twas a prob. He couldn't say "Don't do it," As the Lleut. can say to us, But that's a big boy's job, you know And he's such a little cuss.

You see, we all look out for him, for he does well by each lad, And we all hope all the A.E.F. Get Co.O.s like we've had.

Baty. A.,-F.A.

TOO HER BOY,



"-BUT THAT 4th IN PARIS IN 1918!"

A ND it shall come to pass in the years to come, when in various parts of America they are acclebrating the 4th of July with bonfires and parades, some old soldier in the company—a battered old soldier, pertains, with an empty sleeve to rell his story—is sure to pipe up and say:

"Ah, this is all very well, but you should have been in Paris on that 4th of July back in the company—a battered old soldier, pertains, with an empty sleeve to rell his story—is sure to pipe up and say:

"Ah, this is all very well, but you should have been in Paris on that 4th of July back in the strate of the parade have been in Paris on that 4th of July back in the strate of the parade have been in Paris on that 4th of July back in the strate of the parade, have been with the Vanis with the King, blees his heart, fairly cheering his royal, head off at a fast, close dansball game between the Army and the Nay out Chelsea way—our Army, mind you, and our chelsea way—our army, mi

64 OU did not have to read the newspapers to know that there were going to be great doings. It, was in the air. It was in the flags that began to finiter from every window early in the week, in the extra greeting every passing polin gave us, in the friendlier wave and the sweeter smile from every did in Ferner.

ing every passing point give as, in a view iter wave and the sweeter smile from every girl in France. "Certainly it was in the uproarious trucks that came trundling into Paris on the night of the third, bringing fresh from Château-Thierry—oh, you've heard of Château-Thierry at school, have you?—well, bringing in from there a lot of howling young hellions who were so full of jubilation there was no keeping them under cover till time for the great slow to commence.

inder cover in time for the great show to commence.

"The morning of the Fourth poured all Paris into the streets. I don't thing I ever saw so many flags before. I don't think I ever saw so many flowers. I don't think I ever breathed

Premier of France and watch our boys march by.

"So the parade passed in review, passed and turned down the Champs Elysées, which was just as fair to see then as it is today, passed under the arching shade trees to the Place de la Concorde. There were French dragoons, wonderful on their fine horses with druwn sabers. There were French infantry, and the crowd went wild when they saw that from every polius bayonet fluttered a small, perky American flag.

"I remember how every hat came off as the American nurses passed, straight and brave and true as steel. Theu, to the music of 'Swords and Lances,' down the broad thorough-fare in double column of fours came our own hows, Infantry, Marines, Artillerymen, and all, with their helmets telling whence they had come. "I can hear the cheering now Sometimes"

Star Spangled Banner, the sun came out from behind the clouds and smiled down on Paris.

"Those of us who lingered by the band snapped down our hands at the final note and followed in its heels as it gambolled off up the Inve Royale. When the leader gave the cue for 'Madelon', a war song all the pollus knew and loved, the crowds from the sidewalks broke their bounds, piled into the street, mingled with the band, caught up the chorus of the song, and all marched singing to the Madeleine.

"It was not till we scattered for chow that we realized the German had not played their expected part in the festivities. No Roche and the 'Fat Bertha,' all the more expected part in the from the Berthe, was silent all day long.

"All day long the jollifications went on, with luncheons and dhners and no end of speech-making, I suppose. That evening blaic of the earth, put be such a show at a big movie auditorium as kept 7,000 soldiers in a state of violent approval.

Swords and Lances,' down the broad thoroughfare in double column of fours came our own boys, Infantry, Marines, Artillerymen, and all, with their leimets telling whence they had come.

"I can hear the cheering now. Sometimes tit seemed to be led by the American wounded, who, fresh from some hospital, stood grinning and waving their unbandaged arms from the curb. And those American soldiers who were able to see the parade because their work was in Paris yelled louder than any one clse, and

MOST AMERICAN PAPER

From the New York "Globe

The most American of newspapers whiched in the United States. It is THE

The most American of newspapers is not published in the United States. It is THIS STARS AND STRIPS, official organ of the A.E.F. published in Rue des Italiens, Paris, Frattre.

Take America, young, hustling, noisy, good-licarted, slopping over with homely, humorican and give it a voice. Then you have THIS STARS AND STRIPS. Take that same America and project it into a fight to help the couracous under deg who is getting chawed by the bully, and you will have a revolation of the clivatic split of the boys over there. Do you know what the war is about? They do.

From lifes to last the eight pages of THIS STARS AND STRIPS each week—news, STAINS AND STRIPS each week—news, officialist, fokes, features, carron and project in the subscribe to THE STARS AND STRIPS. There is nothing better.

HE READ IT ALL

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPS—For the first time in my life, I have just finished reading each and every word in a newspaper, and that paper is the April fifth cultion of THE STARS AND STRIPS, forwarded to more by Matchew J. McGeever, Aero Squadron, A.E.P.

D. C. Scorr, Philadelphia, Pa.

MOTHER'S DAY IN CONGRESS

having every man in the A.E.F. write home to his mother (or the person taking the place

THE STARS AND STRIPES' scheme for aving every man in the A.E.F. write home to his mother (or the person taking the place of his mother) on May 12 was extended to this mother) on May 12 was extended to the detailed of the Marines, wherever stationed, he included."















LAFAYETTE'S CAREER **EVENTFUL AFTER 1782**

Hero of Our Revolution Did Not Return to Live in Retirement

LONG PRISONER IN AUSTRIA

Stormy Days Followed Triumphant Greeting of Young Franco-American Officer

Of Lafayette, the Franco-American, the dashing young officer who was admired and trusted by Washington, beloved by the Continentials unders him, and cherished in memory by the people of the 13 original colonies and their descendants of the 48 States, the present-day generation of Americans knows much.

descendants of the 48 States, the present-day generation of Americans knows much.

Of Lafayette, the French patriot, moderate at a time when moderation was despised, delayer of the Reign of Terror until, by the underlanded plotting and vacillation of his royal master, that reign could be no longer denied—of Lafayette the constant seeked after the golden mean between royalism and democracy run wild, latter-day Americans know little.

Accordingly, on the approach of the amiversary of the start of the French revolution, in the stirring events of which he was destined to play so prominent a part, a resume of the career of Marie Jean Paul Roch Yees Gilbert Motier. Marquis of Lafayette and field marshal of France, from the time he left the liberated United States to take part in the ilberation of his own country, cannot fall to be of interest to the men of the A.E.F.

In triumph, Lafayette, a youth of 25, returned from America to his native land in January, 1782. He was commissioned a major-general in the French Army—the same rank that he had held in Washington's forces—his commission to date from the surrender of the British at Yorktown. More than that, he was created a marsichal de camp by Louis XYI; and an admiring populace crowned him with flowers at the Opera, on the day of his arrival in Paris.

Drops Out of View

Drops Out of View

The cares of his long neglected family estate, contiguous to his Château of Chuvagniac, in Auvergae, occupied his attention more or less. Save for a fixing visit to the United States in 1734, where he was received with acclaim, he drops out of view for two or three years.

claim, he drops out of the mane of three years.

But in 1785 we find the name of Lafavette enrolled among those of the members of the Constitutional Club, which included such men as Condorer, of the philosophic party, and the flery, cloquent Mirabeau. He was also a member of the socialled National Party, which comprised such others as La Rochetoucomprised Santon.

canid and Dauton.

Small wonder, then, that the court, and, in particular, the headstrong, autocratically reared Austrian queen. Marie-Antoinette, looked upon Lafayette as a révolutionnaire. The court, to spite him, espoused the candidacy of his rival for his own particular seat in the States-General. Nevertheless, in spite of (perhaps really because of) the royal opposition, he, with 90 other "noble liberals." was elected.

sition, he, with 90 other hoose interas, was elected.

From the 5th of May, 1789, upon which the States-General met, until the full of the Bastille on July 14, things moved at a rapid pace. Lafayette preposed the convocation of a National Assembly, which soon became the wrangling central parliamentary body of France. In that assembly Lafayette presented, on July 11, 1789, a declaration of rights startlingly similar to that in the Declaration of Independence of July 14, 1776. Later he became the assembly's vice-president.

Garde Nationale Organized
Then came the first Bastille Day, with
its consequences of tunnit and disorder.
To meet this, there was hurriedly organized, almost overnight, the Garde
Nationale of France to protect the frontiers and to maintain order inside the
country. At the head of this democratic
army (from whose title, by the way, our
our National Guard is said to have
derived its name), Lafayette was placed.
Soon this new body grew to 3,000,000
mgn.

country. At the head of this democratic army (from whose title, by the way, our our National Guard is said to have derived its name). Lafayette was placed. Soon this new body grew to 3,000,000 men.

From the time of the organization of the Guard until 1792, Lafayette's history, as one writer has summed it up, is "largely the history of France." The same historian describes him as "a minister of humanity and order among a freuzied people." and that he indeed appears to have been.

Mounted upon his dashing white charger, he arrived at Versailles with his Guards in the nick of time, on the hectic night of October 5, 1789, following the march of the mandened women of Paris to the palace, to save his king and the brave but perfidious queen from the clutches of the blood-mad mob. On the grim morning of the 6th. he stood upon a balcony with the king and queen—the former having been induced to put on the tricolor cockade of the National Guard—knelt and chivalrously kissed the hand of the latter, utterly forgetful of the ill she had borne him, and, thus inducing the rabble in the court below to shout "live la Reiner" as well as "vive le Roir", bridged the yawning gap temporarily!

The Lafayette was not an extremist, and his unpopularity began when he refused to go the way of the will and, Disgusted, he resigned his leadership of the National Guard, but, as invasion now menaced the nation, he was induced to resume it.

For Republican Principles

In the Constituent Assembly, which followed the National Assembly, his voice was raised in support for republican for constitutional monon.

For Republican Principles
In the Constituent Assembly, which
followed the National Assembly, his
voice was raised in support of republican principles, if not in favor of a republican form of government. In fact,
he seems to have favored a sort of constitutional monarchy.

He advocated the abolition of arbitrary imprisonment for political offenses,
such as had been the fate of the hapless ones in the Bastille; religious tolerance (Lafayette was a Mason); trial

by jury; the freedom of the press, and —remarkable in a man of his birth and station—the abolition of titles of nobility. But what is of particular interest to Americans of this generation, is the fact that one of the projects he ardently propounded before the Assembly was the gradual liberation of all slaves then held in France and her colonies.

gradual inferation of all slaves then acid in France and her colonics.

One year after the fall of the Bastille, on the occasion of the fête on the Champ-de-Mars, which was designed to be a sort of national love-feast for the torn and harrassed nation. Lafayette handed over the supreme command of the National Guard to Louis XVI—for that one day. At the conclusion of the imposing ceremony of reconcillation—an empty ceremony, it afterwards proved to be—Lafayette swore in his Guards to be forever "faithful to the nation, to the klug; and that we shall remain united with all the French people, through the indissoluble bonds of brotherhood,"—an oath which, with the king and the nation at such variance, was impossible of falfillment, however earnestly desired by its prepounder.

Retires to Private Life

Retires to Private Life

Following that ceremony, Lafayette definitely resigned his command of the Guard, and retired to private life. The conservative element of the day invited him to stand for mayor of Paris; but the royalists, with the characteristic ingratitude of their breed, knifed him in the back by supporting his rival. Pethion, a bitterly radical Jacobin, and he was defeated.

Then came the war with Austria, with the flabby king, abetted by his Austrian consort, secretly dickering with his country's enemy for the security of his throne. Lafayette took command of one of the three armies of 50,000 men each, and proceeded toward the frontier. So great was the popular confidence in his leadership that the president of the Assembly said that "the nation would opnose to its enemics these things: The Constitution and Lafayette."

His army, however, was disaffected by the revolutionary rhetoric that had been fed it, and by the troublesome events at home.

Sensing this turbulent state of affairs behind the army, Lafayette made a hurried trip to Paris and there, before the Assembly, denounced the extremely radical and powerful Jacobin Club, calling for its suppression. In turn the Jacobins introduced a motion to have him arrested and tried as an enemy of the country: it was defeated by a vote of 446 to 224.

Crash of the Monarchy

Two days after that, on August 10, 1792, the Tuileries was stormed and sucked, and both Louis and the queen were carried off to prison, which they were not to leave until they went forth in the rumbril to the guillotine. The monarchy had at last crashed to its fall. Lafayette, his king beyond defence, would have marched to Paris to defend the constitution: but, knowing that his troops would not follow him, so disaffected had thus become, he made his way to the then neutral territory of Liège, in Belgium. There he was taken prisoner by the Austrians, and forced to spend his time in Austrian and Prussian prisons for several years thereafter. Despite his rank, Lafayette's lot of a prisoner seems to have been much the same as that of Allied prisoners in Prussian and Austrian hands today. The nature of the double-headed beast was, even in those days more than 100 years are meetic well. With a

sian and Austrian hands today. The nature of the double-headed beast was, even in those days more than 100 years ago, prefty well established. With a toothpick for a pen, a little vinegar forink, and some smargled paper, Lafaycite succeeded in clading the censorship of his captors and in communicating with friends in France.

To one of his letters, after relating the hardships he had been forced to bear, he added, with characteristic courage: "Mais je mobstine d vivre."—"But I am determined to live." And live he did, largely because of the protests launched by his foster-motherland, America. Gouveneur Morris, then our minister to France, forwarded his letters to the United States; the United States protested to Prussia and Austria, and in due time Lafayette was accorded more favors in the role of a "political prisoner."

Napolean Works for Release

and on May 20 of that same year he died in Paris.

Though he failed in his dream of seeing a just, equitable, constitutional monarchy established in France, and did not live to see the establishment of the glorious republic which America honors today, he did not work in vain. His tomb in the little Piepus Cemetery in Paris is that which the tomb of few other men can be said to be—a hallowed spot to the partiotically devout of two great and free nations. Thoroughly tested by thousands of Allied Officers under severe Active Service conditions, and found to be an essential part of their Campaigning outfit. The "roofed in." top (see diagram) givarantees a porfect smoke in all weathers." free nations.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON CABLE SERVICE

Special Rate of 30 to 50 Centimes a Word for A.E.F.

EFM cablegrams for the United States. at tates varying from about 30 centimes to 50 centimes a word, will be accepted at all French post and telegraph offices as the result of an agreement recently concluded between the French Department of Post and Telegraphs and the transatlantic cable companies.

The privilege of sending these EFM cablegrams is confined to officers and men of the ALE, and Army clerks and nurses, and to persons in the United States desiring to send messages to them. These cablegrams will all be accepted subject to delay, and, of course, subject to strict censorship regulations also. They must refer only to "matters of a personal and social character;" they must be approved and stamped by the Army censor; they must be concled in plain English only, and be written legibly on the proper forms.

There is no limit to their length, but it is desired that they be as brief as is consistent with clearness. Particularly must the address be clearly stated, so as to insure delivery.

must the address be clearly stated, so as to insure delivery.

Every sender of an EFM dispatch must sign his full name, rank, organization and headquarters on the message blank. All messages must be prepaid, in Freed, money, and there will be no refunds.

The rates vary from 0 fr. 3125 centimes a word for the Eastern Seaboard of the United States to 0 fr. 475 centimes a word for the Pacific coast.

ETIQUETTE HINTS FOR DOUGHBOYS

Questions Answered

C.B.—Never try to borrow a light from a general when the wind is high. You will probably have to use one of your own matches in the end, because, the chances are, he will be just as short of them as you are. Then, too, if one of them goes our, you will put the general at a great disadvantage, because he isn't supposed to cuss in the presence of enlisted men.

T.T.—Perhaps, after all, it is just as well not to ask the chaplain to sit in on a poker game. He will never know what he's missed; and besides, there are ever so many nicer things—such as raids—that you can invite him to.

R.W.W.—Xo. It is hardly a fair question to put to a new second lient, doing his first turn as officer of the day: "Do you know your general orders, sir?"
The only way he'll ever get a chance to learn them is by having every man on post recife them to him. So help him out; go the whole limit, and by the time he finishes his midnight-to-revelle inspection of the guard, he will be a mightly well-informed shawefail. Remember that he's over here to learn just as much as you are, so don't be stingy with your knowledge.

M.R.S.—It is hardly the thing to do nowadays, this asking of an aviator whether he believes that airlylanes will win the war. He has been asked that so many times, and said yes so many times, that it is really a strain on his nerves (singular or plural, just as you with them (or it).

JUST OUT FRENCH GRAMMAR For Americans and English. By W. Thomso Price 1fr. 25 Albin MICHEL, Publisher, 22 Rue Huyghens, Par



FIRE-ENGINEERS 1 Rue Taitbout

THE HOSFED IN THE NAKES IT STORMERSOF

SUMMER DAYS AT THE FRONT

We may talk of the French and the Americans and William Jennings Bryan. but your true democrat is the coolie. In the greatest ignore of class distinction and leveler of mankind the world has ever known.

Two soldiers were sitting on the firing step of the first line. One was a licutenant, the other a private.

"I wish," said the licutemant, "I had franc for every cootie on my shirt."

"So do I." said the private.

"I wish," said the private.

The conversation lagged for a minute.

"I guess," resumed the private, "everybody wishes that—even the coloned. You, know, he's got 'em, too. He won't admit it, but I saw one on his neck."

One American unit is bedding a

One American unit is holding a stretch of line which runs through what used to be a village. Friiz has the remants of the ruilroad station and we have what is left of the Hotel de la Gare, just across the street. Up to the time the Chef de Gare departed suddenly one day, he nurtured a strawberry bed in front of the depot. He has been gone a long time, but the vines are doing line.

bed in front of the depot. He has been gone a long time, but the vines are doing fine.

One of the duties of the first line sentries for weeks was to report on the condition of the berries. Finally, they were officially reported ripe. That night the Americans organized a strawberry picking party and it was so successful that they have repeated it at intervals. If the reddening berries started any flow of sentiment on gastric juice in Fritz, he never showed it.

Whether the fact that it's stolen fruit or that monkey meat, as a steady diet, is boresome, has anything to do with it or not, the Americans assert the berries are the sweetest they have ever tasted.

"No Man's Land!" they exclaim. "Say, we own it."

we own it."

The front line is an example of extremes. It is usually either an extremely busy or an extremely quiet place. Frequently, during the day, there won't be a man oftener than every 50 yards or so, and sometimes not that often. An ambitious movie operator arrived in a certain sector a few days ago. Howas after "action stuff in the first line." "All right," said the major and pointed to the communicating trench that led abead. The camera man gained the first trench. There was no noise, u movement, not a human being in sight He might have been on Main Street is a blue law town on a Sunday morning Finally he came upon a solitary lookout peering through the parapet.

"There's not much doing now," said

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As men we came with faces set, And, millions strong, sailed o'er the sea To pay an olden, golden debt— To save the chimes of Normandy.

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BASEBALL WONDERS WHERE IT GETS OFF

Draft and Shipping Industry Still Taking Players Out of Game

WATCH CAMPS, SAYS EVERS

Fine Material Now in O.D. Should Be Available After Kalser Is Struck Out

(By CARLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES) BY CABLE TO THE STARSAND STRUCTORY
AMERICA, July 11.—Baseball teeters
anxiously on the ragged edge, the players, owners and fans wondering if the
"work or fight" ruling means that baseball is not work, and that, therefore, the

ball is not work, and that, therefore, the players must fight.

Many of the teams are pretty ragged already owing to the draft, and also because of the high wages puid in the shipyards, which have lured many diamond heroes from the teams. Cynical persons suggest that the shipyards are being used by incentious players for extracting bigger salarles out of the managers, who see their teams dissolve.

The Philadelphia Shipbuilding Company has annexed tressler and Watson of the Athletics and Whittel of the Phillies.

The Dallas draft board has thrown a scarce into baseball with its first ruling

Philles.

The Dallas draft board has thrown a scarce into baseball with its first ruling on the Crowder order by summoning Sam Lewis, twiler on the Dallas club of the Texas league, to engage in an essential occupation or be drafted. The Fort Worth board has followed suit by ordering Roger Hornsby, star shortstop of the St. Louis Nationals, to engage in some essential business or enter Class 1 of the draft.

Robertson Turns Down Glants

Davey Robertson has refused an offer of \$7,500 salary from the Giants and remains in the Government's employ in Washington.

The Naval Overseas Transportation

The Naval Overseas Transportation team won the championship of the Greater New York naval district, by deseating the sailors of the U.S.S. Granite State, the score being 12 to 7. The winning team was comprised largely of former college stars.

Johnny Evers thinks that the baseball magnates should watch the soldier camps and sign promising players. He says the camps are filled with fine baseball material. Of course Evers does not expect that the magnates will be able to take these youngsters away from Uncle Sam while the present hot game is on in France.

WANTS TO MEET RIVERS

This is the place to advertise if you want to fight. Hay Rivers of the—Trench Mortar Battery put in his application a couple of weeks ago and now comes Jack (Kid) Lewis, whose Army name is Pvt. John F. Matteson. Troop B— U.S. Cavaliry Advance Section 8.O.S., A.P.O. 763, and asserts that he would be glad to meet Rivers at the lightweight limit. Lewis has met Matt Brock, Tommy Dixon. Tommy Kilbane. Yeung Egan, Patsy Brannagan, Tommy McGinty, Jeff Gafney, Danny Dunn and others. Mr. Rivers, shake hands with Mr. Lewis.

WITH THE MITT WIELDERS

Dick Loadman has decided to give Johnny Ertle, whom he stopped in three rounds at Milwaukee, another chance. The pair are to meet at St. Paul. John Reisler, of New York, better known as "John the Barber," may yet got Jack Dempsey under his managerial wing. Reisler has started suit in Milwaukee against Jack Kearns, Dempsey's manager. Reisler claims to have a contract with Dempsey which has not expired. Kearns has engaged Ray Cannon, a former ball player, to defend his side of the case, while Ed Yockey, former Notre Dame athlete, will take care of Reisler's interests.

The "work or some of the boxers to get busy, as boxing will hardly be considered among the list of useful occupations."

SUPPLY TRAIN SHOW

A.E.F. HEAVYWEIGHT

LOOKING FOR BOUTS

Private Frank K. Taylor Is

above 165. Up to 20 rounds, or to a finish. Opponent may name date and place."

(Signed) Pvr. Frank K. Taylor.

Battery A. — F.A. A.E.F.

As his manager, I am ready to negotiate on behalf of Pvt. Taylor with any
bona-fide contender for the title, or the
holder himself, for that matter, to arrange details for a match to decide the
heavyweight clampionship of the Amertrange that Pvr. Taylor, known formerly as
"Babe" Taylor, held the championship
of the 6th Field Artillery while serving
in that regiment (in Battery F) from
1907 to 1910, and also the post championship at Fort Riley, Kansas, where
the 6th was stationed, with several other
regiments and detachments. Previously
and since that time, "Babe" Taylor was
well known in amateur circles around
Harlem and all over Southern Callfornia, particularly at the Athletic Club
of Pasadena.

Sur. Claude H. Dial,
Battery A. — F.A. A.E.F.

SGT. CLAUDE H. DIAL, Battery A, — F.A., A.E.F. TWO FEET-\$50,000

AMERICA, July 11.—Duke Kahana-moku, the famous Hawaiian swimmer-has had his feet insured for \$50,000.

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LONDON Old Bond St. 3, 1

The boys of the 1st Motor Supply Train recently staged a big variety show not so very far behind the ad-vanced lines. The improvised theater was in a spot usually rocked by the big

guns.

Although this wasn't the first event which the amusement club of the Train has presented, it was the big night in its career. For the guests of honor were the commanding general of the American division, the commander of the French corps to which it is attached, and their staffs.

division, the commence of the control of which it is attached, and their staffs.

Twenty-three numbers were presented, including two sparkling fast three round bouts, wrestling, and several numbers by the harmonious Train quartet and minstrel band. Sergeant Smith of A Co., the human jacknife, brought back memories of the Keith and Majestic circuits, and Hall of Co. F performed one of Houdint's famous stunts.

GALA DAY AT TOURS: ALL KINDS OF SPORTS

Signal Corps Experts Show Their Wares, Airmen Perform Stunts

Perform Stunts

By the good graces of the weather man the galaest of gala days in the S.O.S. had been seen when the Franco-American games, conducted by the Tours division of the F.M.C.A., came to a close. Noteworthy performances were made by Sargeant and Jack on the track and Johnson in the field. Add the handleap of wearing behavior good of the track and Johnson in the field. Add the handleap of wearing behavior good of the close of the competitors. Much color was added to the gathering when the French officials, generals of the S.O.S. and French generals put in their appearance early in the afternoon. It is estimated between seven and eight thousand people were present.

For fully three hours a squadron of American aviators fiew overhead, giving an exhibition of loop the loop, dip, tail side, spiral, and everything else that can be done with an airplane.

Experts from the Signal Corps gave an exhibition of signalling which was a great success, and much credit is due the performers. Twelve men started from the judge's stand with full pack, laid their lines and established stations as they covered the mile circuit. The message: "Eagle: Holdbay greetings from Tours, France. Edwards", was relayed by buzzer, semaphore, telegraph and wig wag. Appoximately eight and one-laft minutes after the men started the message started to come in from a hill nearly a third of a mile away to the final receiving station at the judge's stand, and when the message was written and landed to the judges long, it to the pational game by throwing in the ball

chapsed.

An American general did honor to the national game by throwing in the ball that started the post teams of the aviation field and — Barracks into a well-played nip and tuck game of baseball. For nine innings the game was filled with feature plays by both teams.

HOSPITAL WANTS GAMES

Unit, wants to arrange games with other Army organizations, preferably medical. Their athletic director, an M.R.C. captain, "firmly believes the team can defeat anything they meet on the diamond." Anyone who wants to be shown will please address the Arthletic Director, Base Hospital No. 19, Vichy, Allier, France.

COLLEGE SPORT NOTES

wing. Reister has started suit in Milwaukee against Jack Kearns, Dempsey's
manager. Reisler claims to has not expired. Kearns has not expired. Kearns has not expired. Kearns has cold Ray Cannon,
at the case, while Ed Yockey, former
Notre Dame athlete, will take care of
Reisler's interests.

The "work or fight" order in the
States may force some of the boxers to
get busy, as boxing will hardly be considered among the list of useful occupations.

Tommy Robson stopped Joe Egan in
five rounds at Boston. Some of the
sporting scribes claim Joe took a "flop."

Billy Make and Wille Meeham boxed
a four-round draw at Los Angeles.

AT PORKY'S EXPENSE

of Scheduled Ten **Round Bout**

[By Came to THE STARSAND STRIPES]
AMERICA. July 11.—Jack Dempsey
added one more K.O. to his long list
when he stopped Porty Flynn in the first
round of a scheduled ten round bout at

round of a scheduled ten round bout at Atlanta.

The round was barely half over when a Dempsey shot a left book to the stommeh, I and followed it with a right cross to the jaw which sent Porky to dreamland.

This was Dempsey's second knockout in a week, he having stopped Bob Devere at Joplin, Mo., in the first round of a 12 round battle. A left hook, after about two minutes of fighting, did the trick against. Devere.

Frankle Burns, the New Jersey bantamweight, outboxed Pete Herman, the title holder, in eight rounds at Jersey City, getting the best of every round except the fifth.

Champion lightweight Benny Leonard defented Juck Brazzo in eight rounds at Wildwood N.J. The final round was cut short to save Brazzo from a knock-out short to save

out.
At Akron, Ohio, Ted Lewis won over Johnny Griffiths in 20 rounds.
Lew Tendler outpointed Frankie Callahan in an eight round go at Atlantic

A.E.F. GAMES

M.R.S. Shuts Out Engineers
Payne, pitching for the — M.R.S.
Unit, struck out 15 of the — Engineers
to face him and, backed by almost perfect fielding, shut out his opponents.
Halbert of the losers did some good hurling himself, only three of the six runs
seored against him being carned. Hull
of the winners was two times at bat,
made two hits and secred two runs.
Fairgrive made a triple and a double.
Not a man on the losing side 'reached
second base until after two outs in the
minth.

Air Squadrons Battle

Anxious to Have Championship Settled

To the Sporting Editor of The Stars and Pyt. Frank K. Taylor, of Battery A. — Field Artillery, issues the following open challenge:

"I am destrous of meeting in the ring any or all, professional or amateur, aspirants for the heavyweight championship of the American Expeditionary Forces. Will light at 165 to 170 pounds ringside: opponent may be of any weight nhove 165. Up to 20 rounds, or to a finish. Opponent may name date and place."

(Signed) Pyt. Frank K. Taylor

Other A.E.F. Scores
Company F. — Engineers, 7; Company A. — Engineers, 4.
Company A. — Engineers, 6; Company M. — Engineers, 5.
3rd Bn. — Infantry, 10; 1st Bn. — Infantry, 3.
Field Clerks 10, Company A 3 (G.H.Q.

league).

Illinois won from Wisconsin in the innual dual games, \$1 1-3 to 62 2-3.

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Here's the glad hand, boys, and I wish with all my heart I were there with you. If I can do anything for you let me know. aux Jaigors

> ALEX: TAYLOR & Co., Inc., Military ... Athletic Outfitters, 26 East 42nd Street,

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DEMPSEY SCORES K.O. STAR SPANGLED WINS JULY FOURTH RACE

End Comes in Opening Tilt CompadreTakesRockaway Selling Stakes---New Record by Elfin Queen

BURNS OUTPOINTS HERMAN

Curtain is Rung Down on LeonardBrazzo Match to Save Latter
from Taking Count

BY CARLE TO THE STARSAND STRIPES]

AMERICA, July 11.—At the Fourth of July races at Aqueduct track, a colt mimed Star Spangled carried the money of the crowd and won hands down.

Compadre, son of Colin and Playmate, won the Rockaway selling stakes at Aqueduct. Trompe La Mort, Widener's imported three year old French colt, won the Oakhill landicap, covering the mile and one sixteenth in 1:45, only twofifths of a second slower than the track of the control of a second slower than the track of the control of the

Hints of a second slover than the trace record.

Elfin Queen won the historic Clover stakes at Aqueduct, setting a new mark for the race by completing the five furious in :58 2-5.

Now that most of the important spring

Now that most of the important spring turf fixtures have been run over the castern tracks, Elfin Queen leads the two year olds, Harry Payne Whitney's Johren and W. E. Applegate's Jack Hare, Jr., lead the three year olds, and Commander J. K. L. Ross' Cudget is on top among the handicap brigade.

OUIMET NOW A LIEUTENANT

AMERICA, July 11.—The national golf champion, Francis Ouimet, has been nomonoted from a sergeant to a second lieutenant in the National Army.

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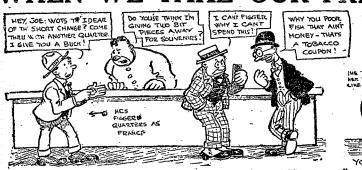
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WHEN WE TAKE OUR FRENCH WAYS BACK HOME

-By WALLGREN



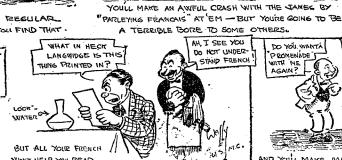
YOU'LL HAVE AN AWFUL TIME GETTING USED TO REGULAR MONEY AGAIN AND IT LL BE A TERRIBLE BLOW WHEN YOU FIND THAT

TOBACCO COUPONS ARE NOT NATION WEE WEE



AND VOU'LL HAVE A TERRIBLE TIME BREAKING INTO STRAIGHT AMERICAN AGAIN &

WOTS TH' IDEAR Y'GOTTA COLD CANTEHA TALK



WONT HELP YOU READ ONE OF THOSE AMERICAN FRENCH HOTEL MENUS .



TOULL SHOCK YOUR FRIENDS TERRIBLY WHEN YOU DASH UP AND GREET THEM WITH A KISS AND A HUG IN YOUR BEST FIRENCH MANNER



AND YOU'L MAKE MANY A SAD BREAK BY ASKING YOUR GIRL TO PROMENADE WHEN YOU SIMPLY DESIRE TO MAKE ANOTHER DATE :





OUI, MSIEU, TO ACQUIRE TRES VITE, A WOUND STRIPE GO TO A FRENCH BARBER AND

ASK FOR A QUICK SHAYE . (WE HAVE KNOWN MEN TO RECEIVE THE D. S. C. FOR LESS.)

NEW MEDICAL POSTS

M.O.R.C. Specialists Assigned to Posts as Licutenant-Colonels

For the co-ordination and supervision of the professional care of our sick and wounded, three posts harve been created without the posts given been created in the professional care of our sick and wounded, three posts harve been created without the posts given been created in being down the river toward the light girth. So, S. is sure got any goat Henry. It in limit to help or maybe floating and that the sum of the professional care of our sick and wounded, three posts harve been created without the posts given after their in professional services; and Colonel William S. Thayer, M.R.C. is now Director of Professional Services; and Colonel William S. Thayer, M.R.C. is Chief Consultant, Surrical Services, and Colonel William S. Thayer, M.R.C. is Chief Consultant, Surrical Services, and Colonel William S. Thayer, M.R.C. is Chief Consultant, Surrical Services, and Colonel William S. Thayer, M.R.C. is Chief Consultant, Surrical Services, and Colonel William S. Thayer, M.R.C. is Chief Consultant, Surrical Services, and Colonel William S. Thayer, M.R.C. is Chief Consultant, Surrical Services, and Colonel William S. Thayer, M.R.C. is Chief Consultant, Surrical Services, and Colonel William S. Thayer, M.R.C. is chief Consultant, Surrical Services, and Colonel Milliam S. Thayer, M.R.C. is Chief Consultants, senior consultant in special subdivisions of all three is the cutter than the surrical Services and Colonel Churches and Colonel Churches and Colonel Churches and Churche

Y.M., Red Cross and Others Can Buy Articles of Subsistence

Coffee, sugar, canned goods, crackers—all the things that the Q.M., in its slangy way, terms "sales articles of subsistence"—may be sold for cash and in limited quantities to members of the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army and Knights of Columbus who are or duty with the army, to accredited correspondents, to officers and men of the Allied Armies serving with the A.E.F. as well as to our own officers and men, according to a new general order.

The Q.M.'s "issue articles of subsistence"—meaning the plainer staples of chow—may be sold, also for each and in limited quantities, to established messes composed entirely of Red Cross workers, Y.M. people, and the like, just as is done in the case of officers' messes.

An individual enlisted man, however,

Y.M. people, and the like, just as is done in the case of oilicers' messes.

An individual culisted man, however, must have special authority from an officer to buy the "issue articles of subsistence." Also, he cannot buy articles of clothing from a Q.M. store, for the simple reason that, as all his clothing is issued to him, he doesn't need to.

The Red Cros workers and others, as set forth above, may buy clothing from the Q.M., for their personal use.

JOINT BOARD FOR **ALLIED SUPPLY**

Col. Charles G. Dawes Will Represent A.E.F .-- Means **Closer Co-operation**

A Military Board of Allied Supply, consisting of one representative of each of the Allied armics, has been agreed upon and Col. Charles G. Dawes, E.C.N.A. has been designated to represent the contract of th

designated to represent the

neen assignated to represent the A.E.F.

The board embodies the principle of closer cooperation in the distribution of supplies that are in common use among the armics, and is expected to coordinate Allied resources and utilities:

The services of the board will be fully utilized by all A.E.F. supply officers, who are enjoined in a new general order to seek the equitable allotment of supplies and, in the interests of economy, to take the most liberal attitude in cooperating with the corresponding supply officers of the Allied armies.

HENRY'S PAL TO HENRY

CREATED FOR A.E.F. A SERIES OF CENSORED COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE S.O.S. TO THE Z. OF A.

C——, France, June 26.

Dear Henry: Well another day another dollar. How goes it Henry? I gness you're having some time up ther in the Z. of A. ch. Henry, putting all them boches back like you did. Stay with 'em Henry and remember any old time your stummik caves in I'm right behind you.

Well you couldn't gness in a 1000 years what kind of a job they hung on me this time Henry. I'm a MJ. They got me down at the station where I lamp all the gues thats AWOL or anything. De you happen to know what a MJ. R. it leury. If you don't I'll tell you. He is a guy who goes round looking for trouble all the time. Not trouble for bimself Henry but trouble for some-bady else.

If you should come down here withent a pass or order Henry—well. I got to pinch you Henry a matter if we are old pais. That's what I don't like about the job Henry. But with you Henry I don't think i'd see you if I could help it any.

I sure got in a awful mess tonight Henry. Just about time for the 11 ten tant to pull out four loots come in and says they want to go away on the train. They said they was from a little town down the line aways. I ask them for their passes and they didn't have non Henry.

Gosh I didn't know whether it was

their passes and they used. Henry.

Gosh I didn't know whether it was safe to pinch the whole gang or not, but seeing they was from the Q.M. department I kind of tried to figure it out so's it would be all right Henry. Everytime I think of last winter I think of the Q.M. dept. I guess you know why don't you Henry. Most any-body would after we got all them clothes right when we needed them worst.

body wound and the body worst.

They says Henry that they've had a had accident with a Henry about a mile out of town and has to get back to where their outfit is before revilee and that the only way they can get there is by train.

I thought it over awhite and then finally registered them on the little book we have here for that purpose. In the place where it says "Authority for triviel" I put "auto accident." Since they didn't have no orders I guess it will be all right Henry.

Well Henry I got to be there to meet that next train. This little M.P. job ain't so bad as what I was doing.

S. T. B.

C—, France, Juin trente, dees merf
dees wheat.
How do you like my French Henry.
Well Henry hell is sure poppin round
(his joint. You know we have to turn
in that sheet with all the names on it
cvery day. The skipper looks it over and

1 1/2

wicked eye and then looked at the pay roll. I know good and well Henry he was looking for a flaw or something so he could keep my money back. I had 100 franks and sikon sentimes coming Henry. Well I got the 100 but I gness, the loot bought a cigar with the sikon sentimes. Henry I can just feel that some pay day I'm going to AWOL when if comes to drawing any money.

This M.P. job sure gets you in Dutch with everybody Henry. If you hear of any M.P. down this way resigning one of these fine days you will know who it is Henry.

S. T. B.

P. S.—Say Henry just found out who that AWOL guy was 1 pinched the other day. He is you girl's brother Henry and he's in your company. I resigned my M.P. job today Henry. I'm a K.P. now

SETH T. BAILEY, Corp. Inf.

SOME CHANGE

Comment on ca?"--How do you do" You see we've changed our styles. We weigh ourselves in "livres" now, And "metre" off our miles.

For bread, we say, "Give me a 'pain'," And add. "Si voulez vous." Ye used to call our money Bill, But now it's Frank and Sue. O. D. Miller, Q.M.C.

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BRENTANO'S (Societé Anonyme) Booksellers & Stationers, 37 AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS. JUST PUBLISHED Distinctive signs of Rank and Insignia of the Principal Allied Armies Post free: 1 franc 20 centimes United States Army Regulations, etc: FINE COLLECTION OF WAR POSTERS

Dear Henry: Well yesterday was pay day at this joint. After paying my loundry bill which was 13 franks and naying back to a sergeant dees franks I betrowed a month ago I had about caough left Henry houst of your assistance. There's strange things been happening round here Henry Branes all of my own stace, been in France. There's strange things been happening round here Henry. Yesterday when they said the paymaster was here I lined up and when my name was called I marched into the Top's office to relieve any itching paim, and who do you flith saw there as paymaster Henry? Gee I felt cheap. It was one of them loots that peddled me the fish story and which I turned into the kernel.

He looked at me with a kind of a

J. COQUILLOT

Trench Boots, Riding Boots, Puttees and Aviators' Needs

PURNISHER TO SAUMUR.

FINE COLLECTION OF WAR POSTERS A STATE OF S

MALE FASHIONS CENSORED

[By Came to THE STARSAND STRIPES] AMERICA, July 11.—The War Indus-tries Board has taken a hand in masen-line fashions, and has prescribed rigid rules to govern the tailoring of men's clothes hereafter.

ciothes hereafter.
It has, however, shrewdly abstathed from censoring feminine fashions as receiver in shoes, which are cut in height to a scant cight inches, thus opening the colossal problem as to what will happen to short skirts.

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CAN YANKS WEAR

GEN. ROCHAMBEAU, LEADER OF F.E.F.. KNEW HIS TRADE

Hero of Yorktown Was Battle Scarred Veteran Before 1870

70 DAYS ON JOURNEY OVER

French Troops Who Helped Win Our Revolution Won Heart of America First

The land-locked harbor of Brest was the scene of more than its wonted astivity. Crowded transports seemed to fill the roadway and even inshore made navigation difficult for the little Breton fishing boats. Soldiers lined the decks, joking; singing: sailors yelled, tugged at lines and let go. The date, it should be mentioned, was May 2, 1780.

For the French troops who, a year and a half later, were to have no mean share in the bottling up and ultimate surrender of Lord Cornwalls at Yorklown.-the F.E.F. if you care to call it that—were about to sail for America. It had been expected for a long time that they would sail, but no one had been sure of it until early one March morning in that same year of 1780.

On that March morning a man of 55, with an already glorious military record behind him, was waiting in a Paris dwelling for the carriage that was to take him to his home near Vendôme. He was not particularly concerned about his military record, past or feture, at the moment, since the twinges of inflammatory rhematism rather tended to make him forget everything else. The carriage would soon he ready; already the post-horses were waiting in the courtyard.

Expedition Is Ordered

Expedition Is Ordered
And at that instant a courier entered the courtyard and changed the course of history—changed it, at least, for Lieutemi-General Jean-Baptiste Donatten de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau, The general had to report to Louis XVI at Versailles immediately. The long-discussed expedition to America was to become a fact.

Born at Vendéme, Loir et Cher, not far from the château town of Blois, Rochambeau had become an officer in the French Army at 14, a colonel at 22—just as his friend-to-be, Washington, had done a few years later. He had fought in Flanders and been thrice wounded.

The man who was to lead the F.E.F.

fought in Flanders and been thrice wounded.

The man who was to lead the F.E.F., then, know his trade. His Americanbound force consisted of 5,000 troops, crowled abourd a fleet that was protected by no destroyers and had no U-boats to fear. It had, of course, the British fleet to look out for, but it carried explicit warnings from His Majesty Louis XVI not to harm the expedition of Captain took, Englishman though he was, thought then to be returning from his third scientific expedition to the South Seas, "his expedition to the South Seas, "his expedition having no other object than the progress of human knowledge, and interesting, therefore, all nations." Such was warfare in a day when international law and courtesy were scrupulously honored.

Longer Trio Than Ours

Longer Trip Than Ours

Longer Trip Than Ours

The P.E.F., had a rather longer voyage than any convey in the A.E.F. has had to date. It was 70 days on the wax, somewhat longer than Columbus took in his first crossing. The troops spent much of their time fishing, and, except for several hundred cases of scurvy, enjoyed good health. Two weeks out, Comte de Rochambeau wrote in his journal: "We have no men sick other than those which the sea makes so."

Rochambeau wrote in his journal: "We have no men sick other than those which the sea makes so."

There were a few exciting moments. An English corsair was captured; a squadron of six English vessels was fixed on; one transport was lost for a few days in the fogs off the New England coast. It finally showed up at Boston, which was not Rase Section No. 1 was Newport, R. I.

Newport was reached on July 11. The city sent up rockets, the Whigs more than the Tories, and the Quakers none at all, wherefore the good people of Newport varied the celebration by breaking a few Quaker windows.

Rochambeau's men went into camp, and in the months that followed set a record for good behavior by strange troops in a strange land that has probably never been besten perhaps not even by the A.E.F. It was partly discipline, of course; partly respect for an honored and democratic leader, but it was even more their own pure good disposition. Newport, of course, and every part of America they visited fell head over heeks in love with them.

"Not a cabbage has been stolen, not a complaint has been heard," wrote Rochambeau after a month. "Not a man has missed rolleall." Apple trees hung over the tents in one spot, their trees ladder with fruit, and not an apple disappearce!"

Black Days for America

Black Days for America
It was good to have such folks around,
for the skies loked dark for the newborn republic. Arnold had turned traitor, Gates had been routed in Jersey,
Kalb had been killed, the troops of the
Pennsylvania line were growing nutinous. It began to look as if the men
who had signed the Declaration of Independence might, after all, some day
be banged. ependence might, after all, some day e hanged. It was not until September, 1780, that

It was not until September, 1780, that It was not until September, 1780, that It work man the memorable conference at Hartford, where should they attack? Washington favored New York: Rechambeau was for the South. The latter counsel finally won, though it was not until June, 1781, that the F.E.F. inally moved. It marched by way of Providence, across Connecticut, and halted north of New York.

Governor Clinton of New York was certain the attack would be on New York and made no move to prevent the conward march of the troops when they made their juncture with the Americans. When it was too late to pursue, he found the movement was not a feint. They really were marching south. At Philadelphia, as all along the line, the French were accorded a tremendous reception. And so they approached Yorktown.

Rochambeau was not new to this business of besieging. He had already been through 14 of them. The story of Yorktown is too well known to bear repeating, although history has perhaps never given another great Frenchman all the credit he deserves for his part in it. He was the Comte de Grasse, whose feet blocked Chespeake Bay affer defeating the British soundly ontside, and thereby aided in plugging the cork well down into the bottle of Lord Cornwallis's hopes.

Cornwall's surrendered on October 19, When it was too late to pursue, he found the movement was not a feint. They really were marching south. At Philadelphia, as all along the line, the French were accorded a tremendous reception. And so they approached Yorktown.

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Gornwall's surrendered on October 19, 1787a, He was not, perhaps, such a bad sort; whether he was or not he was down



Heads for German Line

He headed for the German line. He crossed it at a point where the Germans seemed to be auxious to keep posted on what was going on on the Allied side, for they had six observation halloons along eight or ten miles of feart

A Lively Church Tower

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SITTING ON CLOUDS NOT THEIR STYLE

Five American Flyers Go on Little Hunt for Excitement

BRISK CHURCH TOWER GO

Chasing Balloons Down Good Fun While It Lasts, but **Boche Quits**

Ornithologists haven't scientifically examined and classified the aviator yet, but when, in the natural process of evalution, he sprouts plu feathers and a tail, they will catalogue him, along with the bald-headed engle and the setting hen, as a belligerent bird upt to suffer from emul unless engaged in combat.

Talk about indignant doughboys guarding lumber piles in the S.O.S. They aren't half so fretful as the aviator.

halloons along cight or ten miles of front.

He made for one of the balloons. The observer took to his parachute and the balloon was publied down before the youngster got within range. He tiew at the second balloon. The same thing happened. He continued on down the line and the other four were hauled down abruptly. He couldn't get within fring range, but he got them all out of the air.

He returned to his own side of the dine, circled for an hour and went back. The balloons were up again, but as soon as the Germans saw him coming they all started down.

He went back to the airdrome and told his four friends. They, too, decided to go after the balloons. For four days the five of them kept it up. They never got close enough to get one, but Mr. Boche had a busy time coming down by parachute and pulling the sausages down in a hurry.

On the lifth day there were no more balloons. Fritz had given it up. So the aviators sought excitement elsewhere. they are it is a picture-sque little church behind the enemy lines which isn't as picture-sque as It used to be—five weary terman observation belloon crews, a builted Roche intelligence officer, a suzzled Roche machine gun crew, five new American aviators, and a story doon them all which illustrates the point.

thout them all which illustrates the point.

The Yankee airmen, being novices in somitant fightling, were assigned to patrol duty behind a certain sector. Their job was to sail around within the Altied line and chase off any Hun observers that got inquisitive. They were forbidden to cross No Man's Land unless in pursuit.

The only thing wrong with the job was that no Germans appeared—at least, not often enough to make it worth while. There was nothing to do but loaf around in circles for the whole two-hour trick in the air that each of them dild two or three times a day. "Sitting on the clouds," the airmen call it. A Lively Church Tower

They found it in a battered village where a German intelligence officer had established himself in a church tower. They circled low and let go at him. The officer made it down the outside—by ladder—in nothing fast.

Next day they went over the town again, to find the same officer ensconced in the same place, this time with a machine gun and crew.

Undaunted, the birdnen attacked again. There was a duel for about 15 inlinates in which, so far as known, there were no casualties. The Germans quit.

After five days the men were jaded

and out at the time. To put it bluntly, he was broke. And the man who lent him a few francs to fide him over was the Conte de Rechambeau.

The war was virtually won, but Rochambeau lingered for another year, on the first anniversary of Yorktown, Washington tendered him a notable dimer, and the whole time he was feted gloriously. Perhaps the most significant tribute he received was that of the Philadelphia Quakers on the occasion of his triumphant return journey.

Further lionors at Home

quit.

The performance was repeated on the third day, but on the fourth the German wasu't there. He had abdicated for a less prominent place.

In the meantime, he's probably wondering why the American aviation service is picking on him, the machine gunners are looking at scores of chipped holes in the tower and wondering what it all was about, and the French have recommended the airmen as combat fyers fit.

Further Honors at Home

"General," they addressed him, "it is not on account of thy military qualities that we make thee this visit; those we hold in little esteem; but thou art the friend of mankind, and thy army conducts itself with the utmost order and discipline. It is this which induces us to render thee our respects,"

Rochambeau sailed for France in January, 1783, cluding a waiting British warship after the skipper had thrown overboard all his sparse masts, and some of the artillery.

Further honors awaited him at home. He received the blue ribbon of the Holy Ghost; he became Governor of Picardy and later a marshal of France. When the French aristocrey generally was thrown into jail, Rochambeau was confined, too, and he escaped with his life from the grim Concierzeric at Parls by appealing to the "citizen president of the revolutionary tribunal" in the name of "my colleague and my friend in the war we made together for the liberty of

the revolutionary fritunal" in the name of "my collengue and my friend in the war we made together for the liberty of America."—George Washington.

He died May 10, 1807, at Thorf, near Ventoine, Inscribed on a simple stone of black and white marble is the touching tribute of his loyal wife:

"A model as admirable in his family as in his armies, an enlightened mind, indulgent, ever thinking of the interests of others.

His fould marile, and waits me; before descending to it I have desired to engrave upon if the memory of so many merits and virtues, as a token of gratitude for 50 years of happiness."

Ceremony July 4, 1918

CROIX DE GUERRE?

Statutes Say Foreign Dec orations Must Go to State Department

CONSTITUTION BANS GIFTS

But Are They Going to Come Off? Ask the Man Who Already Owns One

When the first Croix de Guerre were estowed upon American soldiers, every-ody was happy—especially the men who and won them. And then some killjoy

nad won them. And then some kirloy came along and spilled the beans. "It's agin the law," he said, pointing to Sections 3268 and 3260, page 4461, volume four, United States Compiled Sections three two and so forth state

that decorations from foreign Govern ments have to be tendered to the State Department. The inference is that the State Department turns them over to the person they are intended for by who-ever gives them.

the person they are intended for by whoever gives them.

But that isn't the worst. A Compiled Statute is only a compiled statute, but now along comes the Constitution of the Unified States, the same constitution that gave Congress the right to levy armies and declare war, and says, in Article 11, Section 2, Paragraph 2:

No Presents or Emoluments

"No title of nobility shall be, granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state."

Do the Croix de Guerre come off? Hold! The reprieve! On March 26 1918, there was introduced in Congress a resolution which will grant to all members of the military and naval forces of the United States authority to accept decorations conferred upon them by any of the Governments of the Allies. This resolution was in accordance with a recommendation made by the Commanderin-Chief, A.E.F., when the first Croix de Guerre were awarded.
That resolution, at last reports, was awaiting passage. There is, of course, not the slightest doubt that it will eventually pass.
But until them—is anybody going to with inaction. They were under French command and they pleaded to their commanding officer for action.

He condescended to give them permission to fly in their off duty hours for machine gun practice. There was a ground target a few miles away that they could fire at or they could release small balloons and get experience in hitting an object in the air.

On the first day after getting this permission, one of the airmen came down from his patrol, inspected his machine gun and went up again: But he didn't go to the machine gun range and he didn't release any balloons to chase around in the ether.

not the slightest doubt that it will even-tually pass.

But until then—is anybody going by in the face of the Constitution by continuing to wear the Croix de Guerre? Dur answer is that, if anybody does und if the Supreme Court hears about it, it will remark what a fine day it is, forget for a couple of seconds that there is such a thing as the Constitution, and say, "Next!"

PROFITEERS CAUGHT IN FEDERAL TALONS

Direct and Open Dealings Will Help Save Money for Nation

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA, July 11.—The Government has made surprise visits at establishments engaged on war contracts, swooping on them at a previously arranged moment simultaneously throughout the country, and seized the books and papers in a determined effort to eliminate profiteers who act as middlemen and otherwise for contingent fees.

This action will eliminate individuals This action will eliminate individuals who have interposed for commissions between the contractors and the Government, and is generally halled as a healthful and confidence-making step.

The Government proposes to enforce direct and open dealings, and may nullify contracts that are not in accordance with that policy. It will save millions both for the nation and for business men.

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WELLS FARGO & COMPANY

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY has transferred its entire Foreign Service (Banking and Transportation) to the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, effective July 1st, 1918.

We wish to thank the many clients and friends of Wells Fargo & Co. for their favors in the past and to assure them that their interests will be well cared for in the future by the American Express Co. Wells Fargo & Co.'s outstanding Travelers' Cheques and Money Orders will be cashed by the same Banking Correspondents throughout the world as heretofore, at the same terms, and will be redeemed by the American Express Co. at its Branches.

Bank deposit accounts at our Paris Office, 4 Rue Scribe, have been transferred to the American Express Co., 11 Rue Scribe, Paris, as of July 1st, 1918.

The special facilities for the American Expeditionary Forces, so successfully in operation at the many branches of the SOCIETE GENERALE throughout France, will be continued by the American Express Co. for the benefit of our clients.

WELLS FARGO & CO., 4 Rue Scribe, PARIS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

Effective July 1st, 1918, the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. has taken over the Foreign Service (Banking and Transportation) of WELLS FARGO & COMPANY.

The combination of the foreign organization of the two institutions and the concentration of activities will ensure for patrons wider facilities and even more complete service than heretofore given.

Travelers' Cheques and Money Orders of Wells Fargo & Co. will be redecined at the offices of the American Express Co.

Bank deposit accounts opened with Wells Fargo & Co. have been transferred to American Express Co. and clients of Wells Fargo & Co. may continue to use their form of cheques.

Patrons of Wells Fargo & Co. are respectfully assured that business which they may entrust to the American Express Co. will receive the most careful attention.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.,

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., 11 Rue Scribe, PARIS.

CAMP SHER: AN LIBRANY MURAD You and I are You and I and Murad are better friends. But Murad and I are 18 just inseparable. Altraragios Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes, in the World Cents CIGARETTE

